The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Harry Fox & Co. was dissolved Sept. 4, 1883, by the death of Harry Fox. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, surviving partners. The business will be continued by Fitz Simons & Connell, who have purchased the property and plant of the late firm.

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Surviving Partners.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1884.

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10 Gallons for $1.00.

AGENCY..................175 Wabash-av.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

A Police Officer Assailed by a Crowd and Severely Injured.

Police Officer Cyril W. French was severely injured last night by the combatants in a fight that he attempted to suppress at Ohio street and Milwaukee avenue. Thomas Donegan and Edmund Burke, rolling-mill hands, were being assailed by nearly a score of Norwegian laborers. These latter turned their attention to the officer when he interposed, knocked him down, kicked him about the face, stomach, and other portions of the body. The officer made his escape, and in company with the rolling-mill hands proceeded to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station. Lieut. Steele, accompanied by Officer French, the rolling-mill hands, and two officers returned to the scene of the fight and arrested Julius Hansen, Carl Jacobson, John Hansen, and Charles Hansen, who were charged with disorderly conduct, the additional charge of assaulting an officer being preferred against Jacobson and Charles Hansen. Officer French grew ill. A doctor was called, who discovered that he had been ruptured. He can never entirely recover and will be unable to move for some time. Burke and Donegan say they were passing along the street when without provocation the Norwegians assailed them.

AN ACCOMMODATING JUDGE.

Scene in an Indianapolis Court Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—In the Superior Court this morning Judge N. B. Taylor and Solomon Claypool—a prominent attorney—became involved in a controversy that occasioned quite a scene, and was the sensation of the day in legal circles. In an argument Claypool jocularly referred to an alleged bribing of witnesses, and the court responded: "May be the attorneys were bought up, too," and then noticing that Claypool stopped, said the question at issue would be decided in a few days. Claypool was angry, and, shaking his fist under Judge Taylor's nose, asked him to step down and give him satisfaction. This the court started to do, but thought better of it, and ordered a fine of $50 to be entered against Claypool. Afterwards when Claypool tendered the money the court said no record had been made of it, and the tender was refused. Taylor and Claypool have been political and personal friends, and it is supposed a reconciliation will be effected.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.

Gen. Grant Writes Another Letter on the Question in Controversy.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 19.—The *Blade* has received another letter from Gen. Grant in relation to the controversy over the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., as follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—*Editor Blade*—DEAR SIR: In further reply to yours of the 31st ult. in relation to the battle of Cold Harbor, since writing you the 7th inst. I have thought about it, and have a sort of indistinct recollection that I did issue orders for another attack, but came to the conclusion myself, and without consultation, that it would prove a failure and have no compensating results; and I simply sent word verbally to the corps commanders before the time ordered for that attack to suspend, and then made my arrangements for a final left-flank movement north of the James. Truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

ALLEGED DEFICIENCY.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The report of the Referee appointed to ascertain the condition of the accounts of the late Arthur B. Johnson as executor of his father's will, providing an annuity for the executor's mother, discloses a deficiency, half cash and half securities, of $19,786. The original fund was $34,-000. This alleged deficiency is independent of the shortage in the McDonnell trust.

THE STORM KING.

Great Loss of Life and Property by Cyclones in Georgia and Alabama.

A Thousand Houses Wrecked in One County—Amberson, Ala., Reported Completely Prostrated.

Fears that Stage Passengers Have Perished in Dakota—Railway Travel Interrupted—General Reports.

CYCLONES.

A GREAT RISE IN GEORGIA RIVERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Specials state that the storm of this afternoon throughout Northern Georgia was productive of great loss to life and property. For several days the rains have been uninterrupted, causing a rapid rise in the rivers.

The Cossammatic and Ellijay Rivers overflowed their banks and have swept away dwellings in several towns along their course. The Oostanaula and the Coosa at Rome began rising at the rate of thirteen inches an hour, and have risen twenty-seven feet.

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon heavy clouds portended a renewal of the storms, when the flood-gates of Heaven seemed to be opened, accompanied by a cyclone of wind. Signs and everything that could be detached went flying in all directions. Soon houses were upturned, and flying timbers carried death and destruction in their wake.

Reports from Walker, Paulding, Chattanooga, and other counties are freighted with disaster. In East Rome the residence of W. S. Crane was completely demolished.

One thousand residences in Floyd County were similarly demolished.

LOSS OF LIFE.

In Cave Spring great loss of life is reported. Among others, Mr. Gilliard and his son were killed by the falling beams of a house from which they were attempting to escape.

Two negroes also perished.

Mrs. Hoke was fatally injured.

The family of Mr. Ford, five persons in all, were seriously injured, to what extent is not stated. The State Deaf and Dumb Institute is located in this place, and the terror of the frightened inmates was pitiful to see.

Passing on through Carroll County, along the Hatcheechubbee River, reports are that great disasters to life and property have happened.

As the telegraph wires are prostrated in almost every direction it is impossible to get trustworthy particulars.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus is practically cut off from the world, but reports which have been obtained are that the loss of life and property is incredible. The roof of the Ranken House was blown off.

TWIN CYCLONES.

In Harris two cyclones started out, one of which did damage in the section already noted, while the other took a straight westerly course and passed through Randolph across to Columbia and out of the State.

MANY SCHOOL CHILDREN KILLED.

A most terrible tale comes from Jasper, Pickens County. A large number of children were in school when the teacher saw the portending clouds. He dismissed the scholars and sent them home. On the way they were overtaken by the storm, when they huddled together in a vacant building. A gust of wind carried the building away, the crashing timbers killing and mangling the unfortunate little ones, a great number of whom are dead.

FURTHER DETAILS.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 19.—A severe wind-storm struck the eastern portion of the city about noon today, causing damage of $20,000. A cyclone passed above the city until near the Eastern limits, when it swooped down, unroofing the First African Baptist Church, and damaging the walls and unroofing the county jail and Columbus oil-mills.

The roundhouse of the Central depot was utterly demolished, six engines badly damaged, and two wrecked. The damage done to the railroad company is estimated at $15,000. Many machinists narrowly escaped. A heavy hail-storm passed over the city later.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A terrible cyclone swept over the Cahawba Valley today at 3 o'clock, and at Lead Station, on the Georgia Pacific Railroad, fifteen miles from Birmingham, every house was blown down.

Six persons were killed and fifteen seriously wounded.

A special train left here at 5 o'clock with physicians to attend the wounded.

The cyclone was half a mile wide, and swept everything in its track.

It is feared that a great many people were killed who have not yet been heard from.

It is rumored that great damage was done at Oxmoor, six miles below here.

FOURTEEN KILLED.

ROME, Ga., Feb. 19.—A fearful storm struck Amberson and Ladiga, Ala., this afternoon.

Some fourteen persons are reported killed.

Houses were blown down in large numbers.

WIPED OUT.

Every house in Amberson is reported down.

At Cave Spring several houses were demolished. An old man named Gaillard was killed.

Capt. Lapsley's house was blown down and his sister-in-law is supposed to have been killed.

Ten or twelve neighboring houses were destroyed. There is great excitement.

Reliable information is hard to get.

[Amberson is a small village on the Coosa River, in Cherokee County, in the northeastern part of Alabama. The population is small, perhaps less than 500.

Ladiga is a post-village of Calhoun County, Alabama, 140 miles northeast from Montgomery, and about ten miles southeast of Amberson. It is reached by the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. The population does not exceed 600.]

A LITTLE ONE.

COSHOCTON, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The severest wind and rain storm that ever visited this place struck it tonight, doing an immense amount of damage to buildings and trees. The steel works and engine-house of the Connotton Valley Railway were damaged many hundred dollars by having a portion of the roof and walls of both demolished. All lines of telegraph were prostrated, and it is thought that the damage will foot up many thousands of dollars.

THE BLIZZARD AT HOME.

TRAINS BELATED AND ABANDONED IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Weather reports received here today show that the blizzard of the day before has generally subsided. The Northern Pacific east-bound train due in St. Paul yesterday morning met the storm near the Little Missouri. It continued on, however, to Taylor, 565 miles west from here, and laid up there for the night as the storm had increased in violence. The wind on the Dakota Division throughout the day continued very strong. The Manitoba's most serious interruption to travel was on the western end of the Devil's Lake Branch. On the Omaha double-headers and snow-plows accompany the Sioux Falls trains, and no freight is moving between Mankato and Worthington. Along the Hastings & Dakota and Iowa & Minnesota Divisions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul the wind continues very strong. The Iowa & Minnesota train scheduled to leave St. Paul at 7:10 this evening was abandoned. All the afternoon and evening trains, excepting those over the St. Paul & Duluth, were from a half to two hours late.

Dispatches from Huron, Dak., say all trains in that section are blockaded and none went out today. Trains last night were suspended on the Winona & St. Peter, from Winona to Pierre. Along the Southern Minnesota roads trains have not moved except to get to safe places. A special from Aurora, Dak., says not a wheel has moved today on the Dakota Central. All points in Dakota and Minnesota report high winds and badly drifted roads.

LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A Lamoure special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: One of the worst blizzards ever known burst upon Dakota yesterday afternoon lasting throughout the night. Four stages were due here at 5 o'clock, but only one arrived. As the weather was fine up to the middle of this afternoon citizens became alarmed for the safety of the passengers and drivers who were caught out in the sudden storm. It was impossible to do anything for relief last night, but this morning several search parties were organized. The Ellendale stage was found turned bottom upward in a snowdrift half way between here and Yankton this afternoon. The mail-bags and buffalo-robes were lying near by. The searchers then went to a settler's residence, about two miles west, and found A. W. Suttley, the driver, who was suffering from frozen face and hands. He was brought to the hotel here this evening.

M. S. Sanderson, a liveryman of this town, started for Ellendale about the same time as the stage and had a lady passenger. When the storm came up Suttley could see them two miles behind. Since then there is no trace of the pair, although men are scouring the country in all directions. A number of fires have been started on the uplands to let them know that search is being made for them in case they are alive. All the houses for miles around in the sparsely-settled country have been visited without avail. Sanderson formerly lived at Sleepy Eye, Minn. The lady was coming to teach school in a neighboring district. Mr. Suttley has the greatest fears regarding the couple, and the general belief here is that they have perished.

There are no tidings of the Jamestown stage, which was also due here today, and the worst is feared in this case also. It is thought many lives have been lost.

GENERAL REPORTS.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Last night a genuine blizzard prevailed. About 4 p. m. the wind changed to northwest, increasing in violence till late in the night, hurling tons of snow in the air. One could not see fifty paces ahead. Much suffering on the prairies is inevitable.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 19.—The blizzard reached Duluth about 4 this morning. The wind was from the northwest and blowing at a velocity of from twenty to forty miles an hour. It lasted three hours. Considerable snow fell and drifted badly.

ILLINOIS.

DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A Dakota blizzard swept over this part of the State this afternoon, adding several inches of snow. The wind is blowing a hurricane this evening.

HILLSBORO.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Rain, sleet, and snow have fallen here alternately during the greater part of the day. This afternoon a terrific blizzard has prevailed, and still continues tonight. The wind is so fierce that travel is almost stopped. It is bitterly cold tonight.

LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Another sudden change in the weather took place today. A heavy rain-storm about noon changed to a driving snow-storm, the wind sweeping down from the north with all the fury of a Dakota blizzard. It lasted for several hours. Tonight the skies are clear, but the weather is cold.

MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—This afternoon the weather turned suddenly cold and the heavy rain was followed by a driving snow-storm, accompanied by a high northwest wind.

VANDALIA.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A blinding snow-storm has raged here all this afternoon, and tonight this section is in the midst of a severe blizzard. The mercury fell 26° in less than a half hour. Telegraphic communications have been seriously interrupted and trains delayed.

MARSHALL.

MARSHALL, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There was a heavy thunder-storm this afternoon, the rain falling in torrents. It then changed to snow, which fell fast for several hours. A gale is blowing from the northwest, and it is rapidly growing colder.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At 7 o'clock this morning we had a heavy shower, accompanied by thunder and lightning. At noon we were in the midst of a blizzard. Tonight the wind is high and the weather clear and cold.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At noon a cold nortwester set in which soon brought a blizzard with the mercury at 16°, a change of 34° in three hours. Tonight the wind blows a gale, and concern is felt for men who are out on the prairies.

CHICAGO.

THE BLIZZARD STRUCK CHICAGO IN ABOUT HALF A DOZEN SHAPES IN ONE DAY.

The dispatches in yesterday's TRIBUNE stated that a blizzard of uncommon power and extent was raging in Dakota and traveling this way. An unexpected snow-storm, accompanied by a moderately strong north wind and a sudden fall in the temperature, struck the city yesterday afternoon in a manner which indicated it to be the first breath of the coming tempest. The blizzard, however, must either have spent its fury before reaching here or have passed in some other direction, for the fringe of the storm that touched the city was as nothing in comparison with the tornado that swept the Northwest.

Yesterday's weather, however, was of a most unpleasant character—about as mean and nasty as if it had been made in St. Louis. It was of that treacherous kind which tempts one to leave his coat and umbrella at home only to drench him to the skin or freeze the marrow in his bones. In the early forenoon a flood of warm sunshine danced over the city. Honest thermometers marked 55°. The high wood sidewalks outside the business centre dried up into a state of comparative cleanliness. The blue sky, the glistening waves, and the general sun-bright aspect of "all outdoors" made thousands think that winter had gone and spring had come. At noon the thermometer marked 52°. Then in a little while a mist spread over the city, and a slow, drizzling rain began to fall, which gradually increased into a heavy and continuous downfall. Then came the sleet, and after that snow. A strong wind arose, and from about 4 to 5 o'clock the soft, sticky snow fell in a horizontal rather than a perpendicular direction. The thermometer descended with a rapid down-stairs trot until it reached the freezing point. Then the wind died off and the snow ceased to fall, but the warmth had gone, and the sloppy, slushy streets had regained their usual disgraceful condition. The snow and rain united with the heavy ankle-deep layers of mud, and the street-crossings became as impassable as the most careless or anti-silk-stocking member of the City Council could desire. Later in the evening the wind howled, the mercury fell, and the ice formed over all. But Chicagoans are so accustomed to wading in mud now that a clean street-crossing is an unhoped-for luxury.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Six residents of this city were killed or injured by railroad accidents today. At West Wheeling just before daylight this morning a hand-car filled with trackmen was struck by a freight-train and three German laborers fatally wounded. A few hundred yards south of the scene of this accident at 11 a. m. Mrs. Mary Carpenter was struck by a passenger-train and killed. At Trenton, O., Harry McCulloch and Edward Jones, two young men of this city, while attempting to board a moving train fell under the wheels. Jones was fatally hurt while McCulloch was dragged four miles over the ties to Dennison and was hardly recognizable when discovered, his body being pounded almost to pieces.

THE MT. PULASKI HORROR.

Two Men Arrested for Complicity in the Terrible Tragedies—Other Arrests—An Alleged Confession.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Saturday Detective Stewart arrested John H. Hall at the instance of one of Pinkerton's detectives. Stewart secured his man about 7 o'clock and brought him to the Four Courts, where he was placed in the "holdover" to await further developments. Detective Vallance, of Pinkerton's agency, Chicago, at once proceeded to Jefferson City and secured a requisition for Hall's return to Illinois. Yesterday another man named Long was apprehended, and a requisition also secured for his return. Hall is accused of the murder of Charles McMahon and his two hired hands the night of Aug. 18, 1882, near Mount Pulaski, Logan County, Ill., and Long was arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice. A reward of $10,000 was offered for the apprehension of the murderers. About the 1st of January last one of Pinkerton's operatives, Detective Vallance, was detailed to work upon the case, and from that time has been securing evidence against Hall, and in conversation with Chief Harrigan last evening claimed that he was in possession of positive proof as to his guilt.

THE PRISONERS.

Hall is a man of marked peculiarities. He has a well-formed head, broad forehead, prominent nose, and heavy jaws, large black eyes, swarthy complexion, and firm-set mouth. In stature he is nearly six feet, of large frame, and walks with somewhat of a stoop. Long, his companion, is not so tall, inclined to be heavy-set, rather flushed countenance, in his face betokening more than average intelligence, his appearance being that of a farm-laborer. Neither of the two men has more than an ordinary backwood's education, but Hall's face speaks of shrewdness, firmness, and low cunning. Neither man was made aware of the charge against him, and both seemed but little concerned regarding their situation. The detective who had them in charge, was accompanied by two others to act as guards in watching the prisoners, and at 8:05 o'clock tonight left for Lincoln, Ill.

[Friday, Aug. 18, 1882, Charles McMahon, a farmer aged about 45, and his two hired hands—Bob Matheny, aged 21, and John Carlock, a youth of 17—were seen stacking grain on McMahon's place, near Mount Pulaski, in Logan County, Illinois. Sunday forenoon two neighbors called at McMahon's to return a horse that had broken into their premises, when they discovered the house deserted and the stack of grain and the wagons just as they had been left Friday night. They began searching the premises, and soon came upon the body of Carlock, about 300 yards from the house, in some tall grass, with his head and feet bound, a gag in his mouth, his eyes blindfolded, and his throat cut from ear to ear. They at once gave the alarm, and after searching some hours the bodies of McMahon and Matheny were also found, both with hands tied behind them, feet bound, blindfolded, and throats cut the same as Carlock. The parties were tied by the legs so as to allow them to step some eight or ten inches, and had evidently been marched from the house to the place where they were killed. McMahon was a bachelor worth perhaps $10,000. No money had been left in the house by the murderers, and McMahon's gold watch was also missing. Suspicion fell upon a man named M. R. Hale, who had led a rough life in Texas and who was thought well-fitted for such a deed. Hale's brother had married a sister of McMahon, and the suspected man therefore had had opportunities of knowing McMahon's habits and his money transactions. It will be noticed that the dispatch says J. H. Hall has been arrested, but it is possible, if not probable, that he is the man spoken of above.]

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

A Sweeping Bill Passed by the Senate After a Protracted Debate—The Clayton Measure.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—After a stormy debate lasting from 10 o'clock until 6, with a short intermission at noon, the prohibitory bill was passed by the Senate by a vote of 36 to 12.

In the debate which preceded the final vote Senator Clark led off with a two hours' speech, taking radical prohibition ground.

He was then followed by Senator Eastman, who talked nearly as long in the same vein.

Senator Sutton, also a prohibitionist, entered a strong plea in defense of the Supreme Court, upon which a number of Senators had sought to heap odium. He said he was glad to have the opportunity to express his regard for these high judicial officers. In his judgment the court erred, but respect for law should secure deferential treatment of the court.

Senators Hall and Bills spoke against the passage of the bill,

The speaking being done, Senator Bills offered an amendment making the purchaser of liquors prohibited equally liable with the seller. This was lost by a vote of 27 to 21.

Two amendments offered by Senator Hall to permit manufacturers to continue to make goods for export out of the State, and to provide a commission of claims, to whom should be submitted all claims for damages, to be acted upon by a subsequent Legislature, were promptly voted down.

THE BILL.

The bill then went to a vote, and as passed is as follows:

SEC. 1. That Sec. 1,555, Chap. 6, of Title 2 of the code, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following is enacted in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 1,555. Whenever the words 'intoxicating liquors' occur in this chapter the same shall be construed to mean alcohol, ale, wine, beer, spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, and no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine, and beer, and the same provisions and penalties of law now in force relating to intoxicating liquors shall in like manner be held and construed to be violations of this act, and to the manufacture, sale, or keeping with intent to sell, or keeping or establishing a place for the sale of ale, wine, and beer, and all other intoxicating liquors whatever."

THE VOTE.

The Senators voting for the bill are thirty-five Republicans and one Democrat; voting against, nine Democrats and three Republicans, one Democrat and one Republican being absent.

Just before the roll was called and after the bill had been ordered to a third reading Senator Bills arose and said he desired to have his protest entered upon the journal. The bill as passed had never been amended as the majority supposed, and the record would show it. Certain matter had been injected into the bill that had never been voted upon by the Senate. This created a sensation, but no error has yet been discovered.

Consideration of the prohibition question was postponed by the House until Friday afternoon.

THE CLAYTON HIGH-LICENSE BILL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 19.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the leading citizens was held this evening to consider the Clayton High-License bill. After a careful examination of its provisions it was unanimously indorsed and its final passage by the Legislature urged, with the exception of a proposed amendment to the effect that all proceeds therefrom should be appropriated to the local school fund. This action of the citizens was strongly indorsed by the Board of Trade by the adoption of appropriate resolutions.

GOBBLING PUBLIC LANDS.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 19.—The Texas Pacific Railroad reservation has been resurveyed by order of the State Land Board, and it is found that the southern boundary is placed four miles too far south, whereby a slip of land 180 miles long and four miles wide is improperly included in the reservation.

EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

Collector Spalding's Efforts on Behalf of the Marine Interests at Chicago.

A Number of Democrats Introduced to the President by "Uncle" Jesse.

The Wool-Growers and Their Claims—Work in the Senate—A Weary House.

THE WOOL-GROWERS.

THEY DEMAND HIGHER TAXES ON CONSUMERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The wool-growers' lobby here are growing more desperate and less hopeful every day. Some of them continue to insist that they will get relief [that is, more bounty] from this Congress, but the majority now admit that they have little hope. "We can hardly expect," said Judge Lawrence, the First Controller of the Treasury, who, by the way, is one of the largest wool-growers of the country—"we can hardly expect a House organized on a tariff reduction issue to make an increase in the tariff on the people on any article, but we propose to fight for it just the same, and to make our influence felt, if not in this Congress, in the next. The fact is, we are mad—we are very mad. The wool tariff of last year went into effect in May last. In June, a month following the date at which the reduction went into effect, Ohio wools brought 37 cents in Boston against 43½ cents at the same date in the preceding year. In July they sold at 37 cents, against 42 the preceding year. [Wheat and oats have fallen a great deal more than that, and there is no bounty on them to hold up prices.] In August the situation was precisely the same, and in September the price was 37 cents, against 41 cents in September of 1882. In October of 1883 Ohio wool sold at 36 cents, against 40½ cents in the preceding October. In November it brought 37½ cents, against 40½ cents a year earlier, and in December 37 cents, against 39½ cents in the previous December. Now, there is a showing for you. [But the reduction of the bounty tax was only three cents a pound. How could a repeal of three cents reduce the price of wool five or six cents? Lawrence is trying to prove too much.] The advocates of tariff reform claim that a reduction of the tariff on foreign wools does not affect the price received for the native product. Here, you see, is a falling off of about 15 per cent in the prices received for our wools, clearly the result of the reduction of the tariff."

"Well, Judge, in the language of that other reformer, what are you going to do about it?"

"Do about it? We are going to have the tariff [have the three cents a pound on the people restored] restored. We are going to do as the other interests do; set to work deliberately and with aforethought and demand and secure our rights. [Is it right to rob the people to make extra profit for wool-growers?] The whisky interest when it wants anything from Congress organizes all over the country and throws its influence in favor of electing men who will vote for its measures in Congress. If it can't get a Democrat who will serve its purpose it selects a Republican most likely to do so, and gives its influence for him. Well, we propose to make a fight of this kind ourselves. Do you know how many wool-growers there are in this country? There were in 1880 1,020,728, and there are more now. [And do you know how many people you seek to rob? Fifty millions. Not a tenth of the wool-growers have flocks large enough to talk about. They lose far more on dear clothes than they make on dear wool.] We have our war-paint on and propose to fight for our rights."

"Have you given up getting anything from this Congress, then?"

"Yes," he said; "to be frank, I have no hope that we shall get any increase in the tariff from this Congress, though, of course, we shall continue to demand it, all the same."

"You don't look for any further reduction, do you?"

"I do not think there will be a law enacted reducing the tariff on wool, though it would not surprise me to see Morrison's bill, which cuts the tariff 20 per cent more, pass the House. Indeed, I rather expect that. I want to see the matter pressed to a vote, and the parties forced to show their hands."

COLLECTOR SPALDING.

A DAY SPENT ADVOCATING CHICAGO LIGHT-HOUSES AND INTRODUCING DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Collector Spalding has spent most of the day at the Lighthouse Board, endeavoring to make some arrangement by which better lights can be placed upon the Chicago breakwater piers between now and the time of their completion. He showed the great danger to navigation from existing inadequate lights, and made such an impression upon the authorities that they have promised to do everything possible. Mr. Spalding then called at the Engineers' office, and they promised that Benyaurd would coöperate with the Lighthouse Board as far as practicable. Collector Spalding also investigated the condition of the appropriation which was made some time since for the location of a light on Whale Back Shoal. It was found that this appropriation had been covered into the Treasury, and that it will be necessary to have a new appropriation if anything is to be done at that point. Collector Spalding also, at the request of some of the members of the Democratic Committee, presented a portion of them this morning to Secretary Folger.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill providing for the punishment of trespassers on Indian lands by imprisonment for one year, or a fine of $500, or both. The action of the committee was upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, and is especially intended to keep Payne and his followers from the Oklahoma lands.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely a bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, but asked, in deference to the wish of another Senator, that it be placed on the calendar; also, adversely, a bill providing for the retirement of small legal-tender notes.

The bill to provide for the issue of circulation to National banks was taken up, and Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition to Mr. Plumb's amendment.

The debate was a long one, and was participated in by Messrs. Bayard, McPherson, Plumb, Vest, Allison, and Mitchell. Messrs. Bayard and Allison's opposition to the Plumb amendment was based, among other things, upon the fundamental changes which these propositions would involve in the character of our Government.

Mr. Plumb withdrew his modification of yesterday to the amendment for the proposed modification, provided the true intent and meaning were that the volume of paper-money outstanding, exclusive of gold and silver certificates, should remain as now existing.

After further discussion by Messrs. Maxey, Beck, Cook, and Pugh, Mr. Morgan said he proposed to offer an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas to provide that, "Whenever any portion of the circulation of the National banks shall be surrendered in consequence of the call and payment of bonds by the United States Government, an equal amount of Treasury notes shall be issued by the Government in lieu thereof, so as to prevent a shrinkage of circulation."

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House during the early hours of this morning there was a scene of great confusion and excitement. Mr. Hiscock attempted to have a bill read, and the Democrats objected with great emphasis. Mr. Hiscock was standing full in front of the Speaker's desk, where he was surrounded by an excited crowd of adherents and opponents, and finally the disorder became so great that the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms were required to restore some degree of order.

Mr. Tucker, approaching to within a couple of feet of Hiscock, addressed him directly, and called him to order.

"The gentleman calls me to order," exclaimed Hiscock, excitedly, "because his side is unwilling to have advertised to the country the bill which they attempt to force down this House." Mr. Hiscock, at one point of the debate, understood Mr. Morrison to say that seventy-five Democrats had been here and skulked away, and was proceeding to make a strong point upon this understanding of the case, when Morrison interrupted to say that such an assumption was untrue. Mutual explanations followed, and the House again settled down into a state of comparative quiet.

At 6 o'clock a motion was agreed to revoking all leaves of absence granted for this legislative day. At 8:15 a quorum was obtained, and Hewitt's motion, making the Mexican Pension bill the special order for the 21st inst., was seconded—165 to 1. The resolution was then adopted—yeas, 175; nays, 35. The announcement of the result was received with applause by the Democratic side, and at 8:55 a. m. the House adjourned until Wednesday.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Struggle Between St. Louis and Chicago to Secure the Political Prize.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Not more than fifteen of the members of the Democratic National Committee have arrived, but the canvass for the location of the convention has begun. Chicago has been two days in the field, and now St. Louis has appeared. Very elaborate cards of invitation, bordered with the softest of silk fringes, as if prepared for a lady's boudoir, are posted about the St. Louis headquarters. The committee is a small one, but it is actively at work on a still-hunt. Men have been appointed by all the delegations to watch the hotels for arrivals, and the members of the National Democratic Committee have been parceled out among different representatives of all the delegations, as if this was to be a Speakership campaign. In some quarters, too, one may hear that this delegation or that has offered as much as $1,000 for votes. But talk of this sort is mere froth. There is a great deal of secret working and plotting. The latest talk is that Tilden favors St. Louis.

The National Committee does not meet until Friday. The St. Louis men wish to have the convention called in May, the Chicago men in August.

THE CHICAGO CROWD.

The Illinois Democratic delegation has appeared to be busily at work today, but really the labor is being done by a few delegates. The State, city, and county Democratic committees and the Democratic Club are doing a great deal. The gentlemen who compose the various committees, Commissioners of the County Board, and the City Council are having what they call a good time. Mr. Goudy, Potter Palmer, Winston, Judge Tree, Singleton, Mackin, Oberly, and others have been in consultation and the work has been allotted. The members of the Common Council and the Cook County Democratic Club have established themselves in comfortable quarters at Willard's, and are entertaining liberally. The other gentlemen are the most active with the members of the National Democratic Committee. Doubtless the army of Chicago ward politicians who are here may have a use in watching similar organizations from other cities. "We shall have," said Commissioner Wasserman, "a most elaborate entertainment in these rooms if we win."

Oberly is unctious, silent, and mysterious. Mackin, having got the consolidated delegation well-housed, has gone to Philadelphia in search of a man who thinks he knows a man who has some influence with a member of the National Committee. Hildreth is august and loquacious, and has been hobnobbing during the day with William Dickson, foreman of the first star-route jury, who is a Democratic politician of some local importance. Colvin is constantly about headquarters, and looks wise. Van Pelt is busy, and cordial to all new-comers, and keeps a very close watch of the Missouri delegation, which is next door. Mike McDonald has been on a still-hunt, evidently, all day, and has been rarely visible. Donnersberger, Chairman of the County Board, seems to be the presiding officer at the feast at the headquarters, but has stopped long enough to go to the Capitol and take a look at Congressman Davis' seat, which, it is said, he aspires in the next Congress to fill. Mattocks seems to be busy sightseeing. Wasserman and Shaffner are the musicians at headquarters, Shaffner furnishing the accompaniments. City-Treasurer Dunphy sat in an armchair at headquarters and was mistaken for a National Committeeman. McGarigle was bustling about as if he had votes in sight. E. J. Lehmann was constantly pointed out as the keeper of the hive and the man who works and pays his money. Praeger and Devine were everywhere. The Citizens' Committee was seen at the headquarters of the State and county delegation but a short time, when a brief meeting was held for the appointment of committees.

Mr. Wilson, member of the National Committee from Maine, is one of the first to mention Tilden. He says: "The old ticket is the best ticket that is named, only I am not so certain about Mr. Tilden's health. I am fearful of it; but as for Hendricks' toe, there seems to have been nothing the matter with it but what the country doctor said: it was a big boil." Mr. Wilson seems to think that it is now Chicago's time to have the convention.

THE FARGO TWINS.

One Woman Is Declared Their Lawful Guardian, but They Are Permitted to Reside with Another.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The contest for the possession of the Fargo twins was ended this morning, for the present at least, by a decision of Judge Smith in the Superior Court that they remain in the care and custody of Mrs. Fargo, at whose house they have lived since 9 months old. The Judge holds that Mrs. Prendergast is the lawful guardian of the children, and that Mrs. Fargo refused to surrender them to her; but this, he thinks, does not prove that they are restrained of their liberty. "If they are not under the age of restraint," he says, "and if they desire and are content to remain with Mrs. Fargo, and are sufficiently mature in years to make an intelligent choice between her and their natural guardian, the court will respect that choice." The children are but 11 years old. The opinion further sets forth that the court examined the children and found them willing to remain with Mrs. Fargo. He considers the choice discreet and intelligent, therefore orders the writs of habeas corpus dismissed, and that the children remain with Mrs. Fargo, and that Mrs. Prendergast have free access to them at all times. The decision excites considerable comment, in that it holds Mrs. Prendergast to be the lawful guardian of the twins, a woman of high social standing and excellent character, and yet gives the custody of her wards to another. Mrs. Fargo, it will be remembered, ordered Mrs. Prendergast out of her house some three weeks ago, so that it is not probable Mrs. Prendergast will have as "free access" to the twins as the order of the court would imply. An appeal will be taken from Judge Smith's decision.

YESTERDAY'S CAPITAL NOTES.

Gold coin in circulation Jan. 1, 1884, $552,-797,614; silver, $242,409,164; total, $795,206,-778; gain since July 1, 1883, gold, $15,542,820; silver, $14,192,965; total, $29,735,785; gold bullion Dec. 31, 1883, $66,792,921.

The British Government has tendered the United States the use of the steamer Alert for the Greely relief expedition. She was built specially for the Arctics, and will be used as a supply ship and follow in the wake of the other vessels.

Secretary Chandler, the Russian Minister, and a number of bureau officers of the Navy Department leave Washington today for New York to participate in the ceremonies of the reception of the remains of De Long and his comrades.

The body of Gen. Ord is expected to reach here the 27th. The United States troops at Washington barracks, under command of Gen. Ayers, will escort the remains to Oak Hill. The following general officers of the army are detailed as pall-bearers: Gens. Bennett, McFeeley, Wright, Hazen, Sackett, Rochester, Holabird, and Murray.

A MURDER IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—Joseph Cain and John D. Murphy, two Louisville & Nashville brakemen, engaged in a friendly wrestle in a car today. The sport ended in a quarrel, in which Cain killed Murphy. Both are young men without families.

FENCE-CUTTING IN TEXAS.

HUBBARD CITY, Tex., Feb. 19.—W. R. Morse's pasture-fence, near Mountcalm, was cut in 712 places Sunday night.

RAVAGED BY THE FLOODS.

Inundated Districts Swept by a Destructive Storm of Rain and Wind.

Houses Swept Away by the Rushing Torrent and Many Persons Undoubtedly Drowned.

Frightful Condition of New Albany and Neighboring Towns—Another Rise at Cincinnati.

METROPOLIS, ILL.

MANY HOUSES DEMOLISHED—PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The river this evening presented the most exciting scene ever before witnessed in the City of Metropolis. At 11 o'clock this morning a heavy rain came up and at 3 this afternoon a severe wind-storm arose, and the alarm soon spread over the city that the houses in the lower part of the town were blowing over and the people were drowning.

Your correspondent hastened to the river and found the streets in the front part of the city almost blockaded with houses and drift. The shore was lined with excited crowds, who were getting somebody to go after this one and that one. Some were coming ashore with their families. The wind was blowing directly up stream, making swells from twenty to thirty feet high, and as they rolled to the shore they seemed resistless, and houses were continually toppling over with people in them and smoke coming out of the chimneys. Several two-story buildings, supposed to be far above any danger, crumbled down and are being washed ashore. One hotel is gone, and the new Episcopal Church is washed into the middle of the street.

Your correspondent has been unable to learn definitly of any one being drowned. Two men were seen in a skiff without oars, drawn out into the water, and have not been seen since, and one in a small boat was seen to fall overboard and disappeared. Housetops are seen floating down the river; also large stacks of lumber. About thirty houses are now washed away, and we have no idea what the result may be by morning. The river rose six inches in the last twenty-four hours.

FIRE.

An alarm of fire at 12 o'clock last night aroused the citizens. It was in a new residence not completed, in which was a barrel of unslacked lime. When the water came over the lime it set fire to the building, and presented a novel scene to the spectators.

THE SITUATION.

The loss by the flood and storm so far cannot be estimated. It will take thirty feet higher water to place Metropolis in the condition that Paducah is in now. Third, west of Ferry street, is fifteen feet above the water, and there is a gradual rise back of Twelfth street.

EVANSVILLE AND VICINITY.

RAIN, HAIL, AND SNOW—FRIGHTFUL DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—This city and adjacent points along the Ohio River was visited today by a frightful rain, hail, and snow storm. It is impossible at this time to estimate the loss of life or property, but old river-men are appalled at the contemplation of the probable losses. The destruction of property in the inundated districts is computed at hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it is calculated that dozens of lives will be lost. The approach of a storm so sudden and unexpected must have taken many of the people unaware and have swept away many of the frail houses of refugees.

At Evansville the day began dark and gloomy, with warning clouds and almost continual raining. The afternoon brought a heavy shower, and hopes of a favorable change were being awakened when the great expanse of waters that stretch along the city was hidden in a mist, apparently driven before the face of a southeast wind. The mist was peculiar. The dense portion of it hung close to and seemed to mingle with the water, while the other extended upward as if the water was being lifted from the surface and carried toward the clouds, with which it seemed striving to intermingle for ten or fifteen minutes. The wind blew from the southeast, but it suddenly shifted and swept over the waters with the force of a hurricane, the direction being from the west. This brought the great white-capped billows plunging upon the levee of Evansville, sinking barges and strewing the water-front with the wrecks of houses and pieces of timber wrenched from the guards and exposed surfaces of the stream and wharf boats lying along the shore.

AS SEEN FROM EVANSVILLE.

The scene afforded was grand and terrific as the water surged and foamed. Houses scattered among the trees of the lowlands, across the channel in front of the city, became objects of the most critical interest. Seven or eight of these stand within range of the naked eye, but a large field-glass used by a cluster of gentlemen in a window overlooking the scene revealed a background of the same description, dotted with houses and extending from five to ten miles into the cheerless expanse. After blowing from the west for nearly an hour, as if determined to weaken the exposed houses on all sides, the wind chopped around to the northwest, and maintained its hurricane velocity until a late hour in the evening.

NEW ALBANY, IND.

A DESOLATE SIGHT REVEALED AS THE WATERS RECEDE.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Inch by inch the waters of the Ohio seek the channel, and as the desolation of the once peaceful and happy valley can be viewed the people are counting the cost. The eye can scarcely picture, much less the pen describe, the wreck, ruin, and devastation left along its pathway. From Pittsburg to Cairo, 1,000 miles, the scene is impossible to describe. Ruined towns, cities, and farm houses, one after another, were swept down with the current, making a sight that the devastation of a mighty army would not equal in waste and destruction. New Albany and Jeffersonville, situated about midway between Cincinnati and the Illinois line, with New Albany 23,000 and Jeffersonville 11,000 population, are two of the greatest sufferers, a large portion of New Albany remaining under water for ten days. All of Jeffersonville except the penitentiary and half a block was entirely covered during that time. New Albany will lose more in dollars than Jeffersonville, though the suffering is not so great.

A RIDE ALONG THE RIVER FRONT.

A ride up and down the river will never be forgotten. Hundreds of houses are swept from their foundations; some are gone and others almost destroyed. Often as many as a dozen cottages that left their proper location floated together, and are there tied to keep them from being swept down-stream. Stables and outhouses are all gone, with their contents. The main channel of the river extended up three streets, and back-water buried many more. It will take weeks to pump this from the low lands and cellars before ready for reoccupancy. The work must be done by the city or charity. Most of the victims are of the laboring classes, and cannot gain the time unless fed from outside. The destruction to De Pauw's famous plate-glass works is the most unfortunate of all the damage. In addition, there are 1,500 hands out of employment. They had just commenced work when the waters rose. Since the 9th they have been completely under

water, and will so remain for at least two days yet, making the loss in wages alone $50,000, which will be added to tenfold, as it will be weeks before they can resume work. In the meantime generous De Pauw is paying in advance hands needing assistance, though himself a loser of $100,000, and if the furnaces are ruined half as much more. This amount alone is a heavy loss to a place of this size.

Lumber and sawmill owners' losses cannot be estimated. Ten of these left, material is gone, the machinery entirely ruined, and in some instances rafts of logs of the value of $10,000 have gone down the river, in addition to mill and machinery, throwing hundreds of hands out of work to depend on charity. The owners are bankrupt.

Up and down the river a large number of cement-mills, employing hundreds of hands, are a total loss. Many thousands of dollars' worth of cement is destroyed, with mills and machinery. These mills were generally situated on the bank of the river, and none escaped the disaster of the flood. Grain and coal elevators, in common with everything along the pathway of the rushing torrent, were swept from their locations, many going down the current.

The loss was so great that for a time it was feared a fuel famine would result. The receding river, however, dispels all fears. Had this come, with the cold and hunger already here, no amount of relief could have protected the sufferers.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON CHARITY.

In New Albany alone 10,000 people daily dependent on charity is an incident long to be remembered. Men apparently worn out by labor to save their houses, women who have not rested a night since the rising of the waters, children of every character, enter the relief dispensary and carry away their little allowance to drive the wolf from the door till work can be resumed. All day long this class come and go, entirely dependent on what they can draw. It is remarkable that, with such a volume of water rushing through the streets carrying off residences, there has been no loss of life, though many narrow escapes were made. In anchoring property men are ready to risk their lives to save their all.

SOUVENIRS OF THE FLOOD.

Now that the water is down four feet, it is a strange sight to see houses almost totally ruined, furniture covered with mud, plaster falling, in some instances a side of a house mashed in by some floating missile. When the waters began to rise it was necessary to open doors and windows to keep them from floating away, which almost makes property valueless.

For ten days hundreds of families in second and third story houses were fed and cared for entirely by skiffs that approach at a side window.

The destruction of the rolling-mill will be a loss to the place of many thousands of dollars, and put to the mercy of charity several hundred hands. The mill had been in operation a few days, and some costly additions were being made. It is now entirely under, only the smoke-stacks and eaves above, pointing like sentinels to the ruin. It will be some time before it can be at work again. In the meantime the men and their families are dependent. The loss is not less than $25,000 in machinery and buildings. Coke and much material is gone.

Another great loss will be to residences where only the cellar is under water, as standing so long will cause it to cave in, making it necessary to put new foundations under hundreds of houses.

The Forge Steam Works, employing nearly 100 hands, are completely at the mercy of the flood. They are situated near the glass-works. The fine machinery, of great value, is probably totally destroyed.

To give anything like an adequate account of the loss, especially in private residences, would require an article too long for any newspaper.

So great was the demand for relief on the committee that it has been enlarged, and today an appeal was addressed to the general public for aid in money, food, and clothing. Editor Applegate, of the *Ledger*, states that help must come for three weeks to come.

THE SITUATION IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

Of the story of the terrible disaster which has overtaken the beautiful little City of Jeffersonville, of the ruin and suffering endured by her unfortunate people, no pen can half describe. When it is stated that the city, containing 11,000 people and covering ten square miles, was completely submerged except two points, containing perhaps half a dozen houses; that there was not a business-house but was filled with water, and scarcely a residence but the inhabitants either vacated or moved into the second or third story, surrounded with water; that fully three-fourth of the laborers are dependent on a day's work for sustenance; and that that has been their condition for twelve days, the readers of THE TRIBUNE can appreciate the small extent of suffering that must be endured by this place alone. The destruction in houses is not as great as might be expected, as the high bank of the river keeps it from passing directly over it. Were it not for this hundreds of houses would be carried away. As it is, they are taken from their foundations, often carried squares, and turned on their sides. Doors and windows are gone. The only loss of life was a pleasure party of four. In the moonlight the boat struck a lamp-post and two young ladies named Stark were drowned. The men barely escaped. The body of one has not yet been found.

There is much sickness among the men, who, in trying to save their property, exposed themselves.

The greatest loss at Jeffersonville is the flooding of the car-works, which employ 1,400 hands. They have been under water several days. There is great fear that much of the machinery is damaged and is unfit for use. The works had recently been repaired. It is stated that if the proprietors are not able to meet their loss this large number of hands must be dependent on public generosity.

The State Penitentiary South barely escaped inundation, some water coming at the rear, but not enough to do any damage or stop work. Unfortunate citizens, with their families, deserted their homes. Some go to the country, others to Louisville and Charleston and in school-houses out through the country. They have taken what cooking utensils they could obtain, and rich and poor alike sleep and eat under one common shelter. Men who never knew want are at the mercy of the relief committee and sit at the same board with paupers. It is not overdrawn to state that the loss will not fall short of $500,00. As the water recedes innumerable skiffs are seen making their way among the houses, and squads of men are bringing them back to their foundations while they have the aid of the water.

Amid such a terrible calamity the people have not lost heart. Those who have been husbanding their resources in fear of what was to come are using them, but they will soon be gone, as many days are yet in store for those who lost all. Even when the waters go down it will be weeks before houses are habitable. Those whose houses are gone must rely on benevolence.

All the afternoon rain was falling hard, but the people can go through no worse; only the longer the river remains up the greater the damage will be by water, especially in foundries and manufactories. The court-house is filled with water, but there is little fear of injury to the records, as they are tightly locked in the vaults.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE TO MADISON.

From Jeffersonville to Madison there are the same pictures of destruction and ruin.

Utica, a town of 300 people, situated on the river nine miles above Jeffersonville, has been inundated seven days. Fifty houses left their foundations, and a Trustee says aid must come, as the people are without anything. Rations that could be scarcely spared were at once forwarded from Jeffersonville, and were gone before all were supplied.

In a distance of ten miles sixty-two houses, some put up a cost of $5,000, were counted, nearly or all under water but the chimneys—some only known by cedar trees that showed above the water. There is not a barn standing at the side of the river. People are huddled under temporary sheds, the rain coming down on them in torrents. Not an animal of any kind was seen. At several places people beckoned for help, but none was given, as they could not get ashore. Relief will be sent up at once.

At Clarksville, on the Indiana side, the next oldest town in the State, a little place of fifty people, not a house was to be seen, only a chimney here and there. The people were being cared for by a large country district, and will not suffer. This is the town laid out by John Rogers Clark, the famous General in the Indian war, known to history.

Charlestown Landing, a small village, is entirely submerged, there being but two houses not entirely under water.

Bennettsville, a place of 100 inhabitants, stands out on a hill, and is the least damaged of all the towns.

The great trouble with all these places is that boats are irregular. In the country the houses have all strayed, and the people can only reach a place to get food by a long walk through the mud.

On the Kentucky side the towns are set out on hills, and but few are badly inundated. Westport, a beautiful place of 300 people, suffers the worst, being three-fourths under water. The people are unable to take care of themselves. They are dependent on relief, and great suffering exists. Mostly all are workmen who depend on daily toil for a livelihood. The scene is a novel one—the water reaching on both sides almost as far as the eye can reach. Here there are tree-tops marking the original banks of the King of Waters and chimney-tops pointing upwards. Worst of all, thousands of human beings are out in the falling rain, with the canopy of Heaven for a shelter. Their lives are dependent on the charity of the people. The worst is to come when the waters fall. Not even a home is left, and the farmers are without implements to begin work the coming spring.

A leading farmer in the river bottom says the situation could hardly be worse unless the entire bottoms were cleared of every building. It is wreck and disaster everywhere—the most complete destruction possible to imagine. Farmers on the bottoms are nearly ruined—some completely. What they are to do God only knows. This is the third year in succession these rich bottoms have been flood-swept. In each of these disasters the farmers suffered heavily, but the present flood placed the climax of destruction upon their homes. Other residents on the bottoms confirm these statements and say the extent and completeness of the destruction can hardly be exaggerated.

AN APPEAL.

The Hon. W. C. De Pauw, Chairman of the New Albany Relief Committee, has just sent out the following telegram to forty different cities:

> The distress here from the flood is widespread, the destruction of property vast, and the wants of our poor people far beyond our city and county aid and local contributions. Any money given to our people will be thankfully received and conscientiously dispensed.

THE WATERS LASHED INTO FURY BY A HIGH WIND.

At 6 o'clock this evening a strong wind began blowing, and is now so hard that it will cause a disastrous gale on the river, which at some points is five and six miles wide. The wind caused the waves to come against the houses, and those permitted to remain in second and third stories must desert them for other quarters. If the wind continues it will cause thousands of dollars of damage. It will sweep away many houses and take others from their foundations. At points belong it is almost sure to destroy the remaining portion of towns. Skiffs are out watching those in danger. With the disaster which has already overtaken the people, this will completely ruin them. It is reported that already the waves are coming over houses that have heretofore been considered safe. Should the wind continue and be general up and down the river, it will cause damage that millions will not cover. Much alarm prevails.

CINCINNATI.

HEAVY RAIN AND HIGH WIND—THE WATER AGAIN RISING.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A heavy rain-storm during the afternoon has developed tonight into a high wind that threatens to do much damage. South of the Ohio the wires are all down, which leads to the belief that the storm has been most severe in that direction. The shipping which lines the river front is in danger, and so are the buildings from which the water has not yet receded.

Reports from points up the river are that rain has fallen there. After falling to fifty-nine feet nine and one-quarter inches the river commenced rising again, and rose a quarter of an inch between 8 and 9 p. m.

RELIEF WORK—THE GENERAL SITUATION.

The soup houses were closed tonight, and the Chamber of Commerce Relief Headquarters will be abandoned tomorrow. Relief will still be extended to the flood sufferers by the Associated Charities Relief Union, Masonic societies, and churches.

It is expected that those who have been occupying the school buildings will remain in them for some days to come. These buildings, of which there are fifteen, are in a dirty condition, and it will require some time after they have been deserted by their present occupants to clean and deodorize them. The Superintendent of Public Instruction thinks it will be about one month after the schools were closed before they can be opened again.

Teams are now able to reach the suspension bridge, and there are places on Front street that are above water. Second street is dry, and troops of men were engaged all day in cleaning out the long rows of wholesale houses. Business-men in that part of the city were found to be quite cheerful. As a rule they have lost little beyond that arising from two weeks' suspension of business and the expense of removing their goods to places of safety. Real-estate owners have suffered the heaviest losses. Repairs to buildings will be necessary, and their property has depreciated in value owing to the fear of future floods. A meeting of business-men who rent property that has been inundated was held in one of the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce today to take concerted action looking toward a general reduction of rents. A committee was appointed, who will submit a plan of action at a second meeting to be held tomorrow.

The railroads are coming out better than was expected. Well-ballasted tracks which were ten and fifteen feet under water are found to have been washed but comparatively little.

A year ago the receding waters were followed by large gangs of men who gave the streets a thorough cleaning. The result was, the summer was one of the healthiest that has been known for years. This time the city officials are neglecting the work of cleaning up the streets and alleys, and it is feared the heavy deposits will cause sickness.

Several members of the relief committee who have been engaged in distributing supplies to up-river points returned today. They say the picture of suffering and devastation has not been overdrawn. Thousands of people are homeless, penniless, and must be taken care of until they can find something to do. In Newport 7,000 were fed by the relief committees today—a larger number than when the flood was at its hight—the reason for which is, the factories having been shut down, the working people have earned nothing for two weeks, and many of whom the flood did not reach have used up what little they had laid by.

CAIRO AND VICINITY.

THE RIVER RISING, BUT THE PEOPLE STILL HOPEFUL.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The gage tonight marks fifty-one feet four inches—a rise of about five inches the last twenty-four hours—ten inches below last year. There was heavy wind, rain, and some hail this afternoon, with nearly half an inch rainfall. A bitter wind from the north, the mercury dropping twenty-five degrees in two hours, will freeze hard before morning. The condition of affairs is now becoming interesting, and, while it is not considered especially dangerous, measures are being taken in advance to protect our embankments. The levees are partly patrolled night and day. The Illinois Central Railroad people have rock already aboard cars at the junction, ready to be brought in at a moment's warning, while sandbags and timber-stakes are ready for bulkheading should it become necessary. Gangs of men are riprapping the shore lines, while tugs, ferry-boats, and transfer steamers are awaiting with steam up for any emergency, the whole working with such precision that a stranger would fail to detect anything unusual going on. The levees today are in such condition as to give the greatest encouragement. The Mississippi levees are from four to six feet above the waters, with an easy slope, which prevents the slightest wash on the Ohio side, which tonight is receiving the force of a strong north wind. The situation is satisfactory. No bulkheading is yet necessary, and will not be under three or four days should the water continue to rise as at the present rate. There is no question but what five feet more water can successfully be fought with the facilities at hand now and ready for immediate action. The water has not yet covered the levee, and as yet there is not the slightest pressure on the two to four feet additional gravel placed on top by the Illinois Central Company last summer. That portion of the Ohio levee from the stone depot to the point is solid as granit, and should the occasion require it can be so bulkheaded in three hours that the heaviest waves cannot affect it. The Illinois Central tracks lack yet four feet of being covered. They are rock ballasted and riprapped and show no signs of giving away. Those who are familiar with the Ohio River floods, who appreciate the levee system as exemplified by those surrounding this city, fully agree that Cairo is in such condition as to occasion no alarm for her safety. Superintendent Jefferys, of the Illinois Central, is still with us and personally supervises the work being perfected along the railroad. Everything in the way of business is going on quietly and satisfactorily and not a single manufacturing establishment is closed in any way.

MOUND CITY.

People are working on the Mound City levees today, swarming like bees, putting up additional bulkheads, repairing slight abrasions made by the waves and exhibiting a pluck which promises to carry them safely through the storm. The little town contains about 1,000 souls and has several manufacturing establishments, flour mills, saw and stave mills, while the extensive marine ways owned in Cairo and Mound City are located there. The levees there were strengthened and raised last summer, and now measure in the neighborhood of forty-feet base with eight-foot top. The Cairo embankments range from eighty to 125-feet base, fifty-four feet high, and forty-foot top.

PADUCAH.

The water at Paducah this morning is fifty-three feet and rising at the rate of six inches each twenty-four hours. The floor of the Richmond House stands two inches under water. The daily *News* is issued upon an elevated platform at the old stand, its voice still telling hoarsely of the splendid position occupied by Paducah as a high-water resort for people from the Egyptian Capital. All public buildings were thrown open to those driven from their homes, while all living on the little elevated ground left have extended cheerful hospitality to the unfortunate. This morning but one block remains to be submerged, which will probably go under tonight. One family who left Cairo a week ago, fearing the effects of the flood, and went to Paducah for safety, returned yesterday, leaving thirty inches of water in the parlor of the house temporarily rented. Their home here is high and dry.

GOLCONDA.

Golconda, twenty-five miles above Paducah, is inundated, thirty families being driven from their homes to higher elevations. No destitution exists and no help is needed.

A heavy gale of wind, hail, and rain passed over Paducah this afternoon, resulting in washing out Chess, Carley & Co., the oil company, and two tobacco warehouses. Three hogsheads of tobacco were lost. G. Fowler, while taking the gage of the water in a skiff, was capsized and nearly drowned.

IN THE SOUTH.

FIVE INCHES ABOVE THE DANGER LINE AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The river tonight marks thirty-four feet five inches—a rise of two inches during the last twenty-four hours and five inches above the danger line. A storm of rain and wind swept over Memphis this afternoon, and it has turned very cold, with high winds still prevailing. Telegraphic communication with the outside world has been seriously interrupted since 10 o'clock this morning, and only meagre press reports are being received.

The Coahoma, which was to connect with the Little Rock Railroad at Madison, departed this afternoon on her first trip. She went to Kevall's Bluff, Ark., the crossing point of the railroad at White River, as the bridge over the Cache River between Madison and Devall's Bluff cannot be passed by trains. The trouble there, however, it is thought, will be soon repaired and communication begin via Madison.

The people down in the low lands of Bolivar County, Mississippi, are not uneasy regarding the threatened overflow and the impending disasters which follow inundations. They report levees high and strong and feel very secure. Opposit Bolivar County, on the Arkansas side, a break has occurred in the levee near Doggy Bayou, and more are threatened, and at Hardscrabble, lower down, a break has occurred in the levee nearly a mile wide. The new railway in course of completion between here and New Orleans is under water a mile north of the Yazoo River, and the trains will doubtless have to quit running.

RELIEF.

MEMBERS WHO SUBSCRIBED TO THE RELIEF FUND.

The total amount subscribed by the Board of Trade is $6,915, which has been turned over to the Red Cross Society for distribution among the sufferers. The names of the contributors are as follows:

$1,000—Touro Robinson, New York.

$250—Seymour, Hunt & Co.

$100—Armour & Co., Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Hately Bros., John Cudahy, Munger, Wheeler & Co., Fowler Bros., Poole, Kent & Co., Henry Denny & Sons, Norton & Co., R. W. Clarke & Co., I. & D. Buckingham, W. T. Baker & Co., Armour, Dole & Co., Conrad Seipp Brewing Company, George A. Seaverns.

$75—N. K. Fairbanks & Co.

$50—W. C. Comstock, Field, Lindley & Co., Murry Nelson & Co., Flint, Odell & Co., H. Bottsford, G. D. Baldwin, Schwarts & Dupee, J. C. Ferguson & Co., David Atkinson, Allerton & Co., V. W. Macfarlane, Tobey, Booth & Co., W. P. Harvey & Co., Edward A. Driver & Co., C. W. Brega & Co., J. T. Lester & Co., O. H. Roche, Mortar Milling Company, Isaac N. Ash & Co., L. C. Huck Manufacturing Company, Phœnix Distilling Company, W. F. Johnson & Co., Foss, Strong & Co., D. Eggleston & Son.

$25—Blake, Shaw & Co., McHenry & Balding, Fleming & Boyden, W. H. Murray, Young & Nicholls, C. F. Dwight & Co., J. H. Milne & Co., L. Newman, Warner & Co., William Young & Co., Lamson Bros., William Dickinson, Blair & Co., C. T. Trego, Charles A. Mair, Wheeler, Gregory & Co., Jackson Bros., Milman, Bordman & Co., Shephard & Peacock, McCormick, Kennett & Co., Cohen & Co., Murphy Packing Company, George Stewart & Co., G. D. Higgins & Co., R. W. Roleson, Jones & Raymond, W. H. S. Kilberton, Fitch & Phillips, J. B. Reeme & Co., Hamill & Bruce, H. Crittenden, Martin & Bennett, C. I. Singer, Henry Warner & Co., Dwight & Gillette, Counselman & Co., L. G. Steever, Robert Warren, Gregg, Son & Co., S. A. Kent, John Morrill & Co., Rumsey Bros. & W. Holden & Co., J. B. Hobbs, Moran & Healy, William Kirkwood & Co., Henry Phillips, G. C. Walker & Co., Anthony Schmit, Irwin, Orr & Co., C. H. S. Mixer, J. H. French & Sons, Hibernian Bank, Fairbank Canning Company, F. G. Logan, John Rumsey, Nash, Wright & Co., Morse, Ward & Co., Leet & Fritze, George T. Smith, S. H. McCrea & Co., Gustenburg & K., T. J. Lifins, Rosenbaum Bros., George Bullen & Co., McCormick & Beebe, Pope & Davis.

$20—Wanzer & Co., Alex. Geddes, S. B. Doud & Co., I. B. Rogan & Co., Potter, Turnbull & Co., A. L. Thorn, Bigelow & Co., John Black, Underwood & Co.

$15—I. Van Inwagen, Hoagland & Hill, Cowling & Parker.

$10—Asa Dow, Gallup, Clark & Co., R. H. Noyes & Co., Hepburn & Smith, C. A. Pulsifer & Co., A. M. Henderson, Coon & Knowles, D. E. Sibley, N. H. Warren & Co., C. C. Moeller & Co., J. W. Sykes & Co., Underwood & Matthews, Blackman Bros., John Creighton & Co., R. S. Wallace, C. F. Gibbs & Son, McHandburg & Co., Howill, Buger & Co., H. W. Rogers & Bros., Murrill & Lyon, Keith & Crocker, George Ward & Co., E. Sewal & Co., Tabor & Wilson, H. G. Gaylord, C. B. Congdon, A. Galkison, G. W. Stone, C. L. Edwards, A. S. White & Co., A. & J. Shaw, Michener Bros. & Co., C. W. Ham, John Gavnor, H. Memory, A. B. Webber, E. H. Swift, J. H. Clough, James Viles, W. E. Webbe, Shoeneman & Co., Gabain & Co., B. V. Page, John Wade, Dun, Kerby & Co., Schwabacker & Co., T. N. Bond, Cushing, Matile & Co., C. Comstock, Morris & Robinson, Lightener & Co., Charles Mankirk, A. C. Heimholtz, I. P. Sherwith, H. S. Poole, M. P. Aiken, R. J. Carmichael.

Sundry small amounts, $400.

THE CHARITABLE WORK STILL GOES ON.

The entire amount contributed by the hardware trade of Chicago was $2,570. Of this it was the desire of the givers $1,000 should go to Wheeling, for which the following letter is a handsome acknowledgment:

> TOP MILL, WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 16.—*Messrs. —— ——, Chicago Ill.*—GENTLEMEN: As advised by your telegram, I have made draft at sight on Byron P. Moulton, Esq., National Bank of America, Chicago, Ill., for $1,000, payable to the order of the Hon. J. A. Miller, Mayor of the City of Wheeling, being the contribution of the hardware trade of Chicago to the sufferers by the flood at Wheeling and vicinity. It is incidents of this kind that show us the better side of human nature, and enable us to "count the whole world akin." Very truly yours, C. R. HUBBARD.

The Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Illinois has forwarded $250 to the relief of the flood sufferers on behalf of the Royal Arch Masons of Illinois.

HELPING THE DISTILLERS.

The Executive Committee of the Western Export Association met yesterday at the Pacific to take steps for the relief of the Cincinnati distillers who have been obliged to suspend work on account of the high water. A committee consisting of Messrs. Alfred Bevis of St. Louis, Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Ind., and John Beggs of Shelbyville, Ind., were appointed to meet in Cincinnati Friday and estimate the damage and the funds needed. An assessment will be made which will approximate $95,000. The price of highwines in Cincinnati will be raised from $1.14 to $1.15 a gallon, which will partially reimburse the distillers for the assessment about to be levied. The raise of one cent a gallon is equivalent to four cents per bushel. The pool is in good shape, and it will continue. This meeting was called simply to help the Cincinnati distillers out, and to find out what assessment their brethren would stand in the way of relief.

The last announcement of subscriptions to the Red Cross Society for the benefit of the flood sufferers stated the amount to be $13,771. Since then there have been received the following: Citizens of Forest, Ill, $62; Weaver, Daniels & Co., $25; P. W. Frank, $5; C. E. & D. F. Crilly, $10; cash, $25; Enos Johnson, $25; Miss Mary A. Roberts, $10; H. Corwith, $100; employes of C. Rider & Co., Jefferson, Wis., $39; cash, $100; John C. Hately, balance from Board of Trade, $1,415; cash, $25; a friend, $25. These make the total $15,599. The Board of Trade subscription was $6,915, of which $1,000 was from Mr. Tano Robertson, of New York, who sent the money here because Chicago acted quicker in such matters than the people in the East. John A. Coplin, of Buckley, Ill., forwarded to Mayor Harrison three boxes of clothing, which have been turned over to the society. President Moulton received a dispatch from Mr. Galvin yesterday in which he said:

> Have rowed through over a mile of streets in Newport, Ky., today. Many houses wrecked. In others people living in second stories, with first under water. A sorrowful sight. I go up the river Wednesday. Will report experiences. Received your telegram about $5,000 you sent. Our reserve fund will prove a great blessing.

The Supply Committee, of which Mrs. George L. Dunlap is Chairman, will meet at the Palmer House at 2 o'clock this afternoon to make arrangements for receiving and shipping groceries and clothing. A good quantity of both have been received at the Athenæum, No. 94 Dearborn street.

The following dispatch was received last night:

> JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—*Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago:* We have two feet of water more than last February, and the distress and waste of property greatly exceeds that of last year. Thousands of our people are driven out of their homes, and the destruction of property is appalling. Can't your people do something for us? Remittances may be made to J. H. McCampbell, President First National Bank, Treasurer of Relief Committee. JOHN M. GLASS, Mayor and Chairman of Relief Committee.

A NOVEL METHOD OF SOLICITATION.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—No occasion has ever arisen in our country demanding more prompt and energetic action for relief than the flood now happily subsiding, leaving in its wake sickness, destitution, despair, and in many cases death. To furnish the much-needed relief many methods were employed, but none more attractive and successful than the one adopted by the Dictator of the Red Cross Society, T. B. Richards, of this city. Calling for 100 little girls from 9 to 12 years old, he placed subscription-books in their hands, with instructions to go everywhere and to solicit from every one, to take little or much, as the generous donor chose. No mission was ever more faithfully fulfilled nor donations more cheerfully made. No one could refuse those charming little supplicants, whose pleading voices and wistful eyes made captives of every one, and the hand instinctively went down into the pocket. With thanks to the giver, they flew on their errand of charity, each vying with the other in the amount of their collections.

FREEPORT, ILL.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Freemasons of Freeport have contributed about $100 to the Ohio River sufferers.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Up to this evening the subscriptions here for the relief of the sufferers in the flooded districts amount to nearly $7,000.

CONNECTICUT REFUSES AN APPROPRIATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Connecticut House of Representatives this afternoon rejected a resolution appropriating $5,000 from the State Treasury for the relief of sufferers by the Western floods. Mr. Case, leader of the Republican majority, opposed the resolution on the ground that there was no authority or precedent for such use of public money; and further, that public subscriptions would have a tendency to check the very generous private subscriptions throughout the State. The resolution was then rejected without further debate.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 19.—Lieut. Garlington, U. S. A., left today for points down the river to ascertain what relief could be afforded flood sufferers. He agreed to expend $4,000 additional here, which it is believed will enable the committee to dispense with further aid from other sources.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—The fund for the relief of Western sufferers amounts to $12,000. The smaller towns in New England are contributing generously.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Mayor has received nearly $10,000 for the flood sufferers.

NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19.—Two thousand dollars has been raised here for Ohio Valley sufferers.

THE GOVERNMENT FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Secretary of War continues to receive numerous telegrams showing satisfactory progress in the work of relief to flood sufferers on the Ohio River and tributaries. A telegram today from Gen. Beckwith, at Cincinnati, says, among other things: "Today from Wheeling to Cairo, along both banks, there is not a man, woman, or child that pines for food." The general tenor of telegrams is that the supplies already distributed are amply sufficient to meet all present needs. The Secretary authorized Gen. Beckwith to make use of 268 hospital tents at Jeffersonville for furnishing shelter to the inhabitants of the flooded districts whose homes have been washed away, and also notified him that there are 2,000 second-hand tents at Philadelphia which may be utilized for the same purpose. There is yet unexpended $100,000 of the $500,000 appropriated.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF MARINE ENGINEERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—The following call has been issued by President Russell, of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, whose headquarters are in this city:

> *To members of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association*—BROTHERS: Among the sufferers from high water in Ohio are many marine engineers, members of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; and, while we may not be able to discover them individually, your aid can be received if forwarded to the managers of the relief fund. Therefore it is my request and desire that the various associations, either collectively or individually, contribute as liberally as possible towards relieving their distressed brethren residing in the flooded districts.

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND.

A Compromise Probable in the Matter of the Receivership.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The United States Circuit Court today resumed the hearing on the motion to vacate the Receivership of the New York & New England Railroad. Mr. Baldwin, counsel for Mr. Brassey, of London, on whose petition the Receiver was appointed, concluded his argument, and the closing argument was made by Mr. Hyde in behalf of the motion. He said the parties he represented were willing to take their share of second-mortgage bonds to place the company again in funds. The Judge suggested an adjournment of four months for the purpose of making a compromise. Hyde said he would be satisfied with two months, within which time his clients could raise all the money needed. The court advised counsel to consult and determine whether a compromise can be effected and the money raised. A decision on the motion to vacate the Receivership was then postponed to the 28th inst.

BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull and nominal at previous quotations; high-mixed, 68@69c bid; No. 2 mixed, 66c bid; steamer yellow, 66@66½c bid; steamer mixed, 65c bid; good no grade, 60@62c bid. Oats easier, with a light demand for spot; No. 1 white, 50c bid; No. 2 white, 46@46½c bid; No. 3 white, 45c; No. 1 mixed, 45½@46c; No. 2 mixed, 44c. At the call there was a good demand; February No. 2 oats sold at 45⅞c, March at 45⅝c, and May at 45⅞c and 45⅞@45⅝c. Sales, 75,000 bu. Before the call 25,000 bu May No. 2 white oats sold at 45⅞c, and after the call 22,000 bu May No. 2 white oats sold at 45⅞c, 22,000 do at 45⅝c, 15,000 do at 45⅝@45⅞c, and March at 45⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, $3.50@4.50; winter patents, $6.25@6.65; spring, $6.25@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, but quiet; extra prime, $16.00@16.50; mess, $17.50@18.50; prime mess, $18.50@19.00. Lard steady at 10¼c. Hams, 12½@13c. Live hogs, 7¼@7½c; dressed hogs, 8¾c. Beef steady; extra mess, $13.00@13.50; plate, $14.50; extra plate, $15.50@16.00. Fresh beef quiet and unchanged; medium steers, 8½@9½c; heavy, 10@10½c; hinds, 9@13c; fores, 6½@7½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; fresh creamery, 30@33c; held, 22@28c; Northern dairy, 20@26c; Western, 15@22c; ladle, 10@16c.

FREIGHTS—Dull market with rates generally easier. To Liverpool—Grain, 2d; sack flour, 9s; provisions, 11s 3d; butter and cheese, 17s 6d; cotton, 9-64d. To London—Grain, 3¼d; sack flour, 12s 6d; provisions, 20s; butter and cheese, 22s 6d; via Liverpool, 42s 6d. To Glasgow—Grain, 2¾d; sack flour, 13s 9d; provisions, 20s; butter and cheese, 22s 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,653 brls, 9,566 sacks; corn, 40,458 bu; oats, 15,490 bu; wheat, 2,530 bu.

LUMINOUS HARNESS.

Luminous harness is the latest device used in England to make the dark horse visible at night. A phosphoric paint applied to the blinkers, collar, and other prominent parts of the trappings is used to bring about the result; and the night trotter, thus prepared, is said to resemble chain lightning as he plunges into the darkness of the country side.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Lecture by Ex-Gov. Oglesby at Dixon, Ill.—New Corporations Licensed.

A Merchant Pardoned Out of Prison—An Elopement Stopped by Officers—Excommunication.

Probably Fatal Shooting at Bloomington, Ill.—Goods Seized by Customs Officers—Pursuing Outlaws.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following corporations: The Railway Supply Company of Chicago, capital, $10,000; incorporators, S. A. Wood, O. C. Hardy, and J. H. Morris. The C. S. Morry Mercantile Company, to conduct a wholesale mercantile business in Chicago, capital, $250,000; incorporators, Albert A. Sprague, Otto G. A. Sprague, and A. Batcheldor. The New England Carriage Company, at Chicago, capital, $25,000; incorporators, Edward Dingley, James K. Andrews, and Perry H. Smith Jr. The Hanson Van Camp Company, to deal in hardware at Chicago, capital $150,000; incorporators, Julius A. Hanson, Cortland Van Camp, and W. H. Stanton. The Gold-Bug Ranch Company, at Chicago, to raise live stock, capital $100,000; incorporators, Simeon F. Hall, William L. Sawhorn, and William Hall. The Little Emily Mining & Milling Company, of Chicago, Ill., capital $40,000; incorporators, H. T. Barrett, W. J. Hipkin, and F. E. French.

A CONVICT PARDONED.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Hamilton today granted a pardon to John B. Keedle, who was sent from Chicago in February last for two years.

[Keedle was a merchant at Monmouth, Ill., and received and disposed of a large quantity of boots and shoes stolen from Phelps, Dodge & Palmer by employés of that house. A number of men were employed in the robbery, but all escaped punishment excepting Keedle.]

ALLEGED BAD FAITH.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The City Council of East Dubuque some time ago voted to give possession of the old Argyll House, a large brick hotel built in 1856, to the Foekier Brothers provided the latter would remove their factory from this side of the river to East Dubuque. They accepted the offer and now occupy the building. Last night the Council by a vote of three to two refused to execute a deed to Foekier, and the latter will bring suit to compel the authorities to fulfill their contract.

LECTURE BY EX-GOV. OGLESBY.

DIXON, Ill., Feb. 19.—The Hon. R. J. Oglesby delivered his lecture on "Egypt and the Holy Land" to a large and attentive audience here last evening. The proceeds go to the poor at Dixon. Gen. Oglesby is very popular here.

A CRIPPLE SHOT BY A PHYSICIAN.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At about 2 a. m. Dr. James Miller shot and probably fatally wounded one Frank McClurg, a printer, of Leroy, McLean County. The shooting occurred in the office of Wait's old hotel. Miller, who is aged about 27, and McClurg had been drinking at a saloon and had had a quarrel. McClurg accused Miller of abusing him because he (McClurg) was a cripple. Miller claims McClurg entered the office with an open knife and endeavored to renew the quarrel, whereupon Miller fearing his life in danger fired, emptying four chambers of the revolver into McClurg's body, one or two of them after McClurg had fallen. McClurg will probably die. Miller gave $5,000 bonds.

MICHIGAN.

END OF AN ALLEGED POISONING CASE.

PORTLAND, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Poulter, now Mrs. Decamp, the lady charged with poisoning her husband last June, was discharged at the conclusion of her examination.

BURNED TO DEATH.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The clothes of Mrs. Mary Munn, 86 years old and blind, took fire from contact with a heated stove. Her sufferings were excruciating. She died yesterday morning.

ELOPERS ARRESTED.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Louis Dubey and Charlotte Peckenard were arrested at Bay City this evening on a telegram from the woman's husband, living at Merrill Station, Saginaw County, saying that they ran away Saturday. The couple were found in a boarding-house here and locked up. The woman left six children at home.

INDIANA.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Yesterday in the St. Paul Catholic Church Peter W. Moore and his wife Mollie were excommunicated by the Rev. Matthew Campion, who acted upon orders received from Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, Ind. About ten days ago Mr. Moore and Miss Mollie Dolan were married in St. Mary's Church, Chicago. Mr. Moore has a divorced wife in Lafayette, Ind., and according to the laws of the church he is forbidden to marry during her lifetime, unless by special permission of the Pope. Mr. Moore is a wholesale liquor-dealer, and his wife is the daughter of William Dolan, a prominent dry-goods and grocery merchant. The pastor who married them was not acquainted with the facts.

AN ALLEGED TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Tonight's papers publish an unauthenticated report of an Enoch Arden story with bloody additions. Nine years ago a Chicago girl married one Stephens and settled seven miles southwest of Milton, Ky., eight miles from Madison. Stephens subsequently deserted his wife, who married again. Yesterday Stephens returned and a desperate fight ensued, resulting in the woman's instant death and the mortal wounding of both men.

MINNESOTA.

ALLEGED SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—Special-Inspector Keefe, of the Chicago Custom-House, today seized the stock of Van Norman & Bro., retail jewelers of Minneapolis, having, he says, discovered that some $7,000 worth of their stock had been smuggled into the United States from Canada. The Van Normans' stock was under charge of the United States Marshal here, they having made an assignment last December.

WISCONSIN.

A LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today declared constitutional the law of last winter permitting a village to retain to its use moneys received from liquor licenses, instead of as heretofore obliging it to transfer the money to the county poor fund.

ARCHBISHOP HEISS SUSTAINED.

The court also decided in the protracted case of Archbishop Heiss against the Roman Catholic congregation of Sinsinawa Mound, Grant County, that, the title to the church property there being vested in the Archbishop, the congregation had no right to make changes in it when he expressly ordered to the contrary, and were guilty of trespass in so doing.

THAT GERMAN "BARON."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Charles Kaunengiezer, the alleged German Baron, started today in company with an officer for Waldo, this State, to be tried on various charges implicating him in confidence games played upon the people of that town.

THE "WISCONSIN" AND THE PRINTERS.

Mark Crawford, of Chicago, President of the International Typographical Union, arrived in the city last night with reference to the strike in the newsroom of the *Wisconsin*. He said the International Union sanctioned the boycotting proceedings as justifiable, and in his opinion there was an encouraging prospect for ultimate success. Crawford says the strike will now be made against the patent-inside business of the firm.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Appleton Deloss Ellsworth, aged 55 years, a resident of Wautoma, Waushara County, in this State, committed suicide this morning by taking morphine. He came to this city and stopped at the American House, where his body was found soon after death. He was a prominent citizen, and left a note saying that financial troubles caused him to kill himself.

DAKOTA.

WAR ON OUTLAWS.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—United-States Marshals Raymond and Bartlett arrived here with Jesse Pruden, charged with stealing Indian ponies. A party of horse-thieves had banded together to rescue Pruden from the officers while en route from Miles City, where he was arrested. Marshal Raymond and assistants went from here to prevent the release of Pruden. At Stoneville, seventy-five miles from here, outlaws opened fire on the officers, killing Jack O'Hara and Cunningham, the latter a stockman. The fire was returned and two outlaws were killed. Deputy Willard and a posse took the trail of the remaining five outlaws and will clean up the gang. They will take no prisoners.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The City Council propose to forcibly prevent the restoration of the telephone poles on Phillips avenue lately cut down by their order, notwithstanding Judge Edgerton's injunction. When the telephone employés commenced digging holes on the avenue for the erection of new poles they were arrested by the City Marshal for violation of an ordinance prohibiting digging in the streets. The conflict of authority between our city officials and Judge Edgerton may soon culminate in the arrest of the City Council for contempt of court.

A POSTMASTER REMOVED.

MITCHELL, Dak., Feb. 19.—Post-Office Inspector D. H. Pulcifer, who has been examining the Mitchell post-office for the last few days, today removed the Postmaster and placed the office in charge of the bondsmen.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The members of the Cass County Board of Commissioners have decided to invite the Commissioners of other counties to join them in a call for a general meeting of all the County Commissioners in the Territory at Fargo about May 20 to consider needed amendments to existing laws for the government of counties. It is said the necessity of the action is very urgent.

ACQUITTED.

J. W. Uppercue was today tried before the District Court charged with embezzling $1,800 from the First National Bank of this city, of which he was city collector. The defense set up was that he lost the money from his pocket in the street. The jury after being out an hour acquitted him.

JUDGE PALMER'S NOMINATION.

YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Although Hugh J. Campbell received the indorsement of Yankton for Judge of the Fourth District, the nomination by the President of C. S. Palmer is favorably received. Judge Palmer received the news first from the evening paper, and was slow to accept congratulations. He is not quite 40 years old, a good lawyer, has been in Dakota nearly two years, and is popular wherever known. He will probably make his home at Sioux Falls.

IOWA.

DAIRY CONVENTION.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Iowa Butter and Cheese Association commenced its eighth annual session at Enfield, Clayton County, today. A large number of delegates are present from the State and abroad.

AN INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The District Court has ignored the indictment found against McCosh and Donahue, which charged them with selling light weight of coal to the county poor, and the case has been dismissed on motion of the District-Attorney, who asserts the charge was malicious.

TELEGRAPH LITIGATION.

The Nickel-Plate and the Company Controlling the Wires Along the Road in Court.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A motion for an injunction was filed today in the United States Court by the National Telegraph Company of New York against the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. In the bill of complaint the telegraph company states that on or about the 28th of July, 1882, the Nickel-Plate entered into a contract with Mr. George J. McGourkey, trustee, whereby he agreed to construct a telegraph line from Buffalo to Chicago along the Nickel-Plate. By the terms of the agreement it was provided that a number of the wires erected by Mr. McGourkey should be used by the railroad for its business exclusively, and that the remainder of the wires should be used exclusively for the business of the trustee, providing that if in any case the latter's wires should be out of order the railroad company's wires should be used jointly by them. It was also provided that the wires so constructed should form a part of the general system of telegraph lines of the trustee which was to be controlled by him. The agreement also provided, and upon this proviso this case is based, that whenever the trustee might desire to transfer his interest in the contract with the railroad company he could do so, and the contract should hold good to whoever the interest should be consigned.

The line was constructed from Buffalo to Grand Junction, Cook County, and operations were begun under the contract and carried on for some time. Finally Mr. McGourkey transferred all his interest in the line to the National Telegraph Company, who desired to use it as a line from New York to Chicago. The railroad company, the bill says, was notified of the transfer and recognized the right of the new owner to the line under the contract. But since the new company took possession of the line the railroad company has begun to act stubborn, and has entirely violated the covenant of the agreement and threatens to dispossess them. If they do this they will work irreparable injury to the telegraph company, who are making preparations to do a large mercantile and general business between Chicago and New York, and if any portion of their line is interrupted their business will be seriously injured; therefore they ask the court to grant them a restraining order to prevent the interruption of their business. The suit will be heard by Judge Baxter in Cincinnati the 10th of March next.

LIVE-STOCK CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of the United States.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The ninth annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of the United States was held here today, some seventy-five delegates representing many States and Territories being present.

The Executive Committee presented a report, which was adopted, prohibiting the entry in the Herd-Book of any cattle imported from Scotland or any other country unless they have been entered in the books of their respective countries as the genuine breed.

A prize of $50 was offered for the largest yield of milk from a herd of six cows for twelve months, and the same amount for the largest quantity of butter and cheese, also $25 prizes for the same results from individual cows.

The following officers were elected for the year:

President—J. D. W. French, of Vermont.
Vice-Presidents—J. F. Converse of New York, Alonzo Libby of Maine, H. W. Blodgett of Illinois, William Fairweather of Pennsylvania.
Treasurer—J. F. Brown.
Secretary—C. M. Winslow.
Executive Committee—S. M. Wells of Connecticut, George A. Fletcher of Massachusetts, Charles Hayes of New Hampshire, O. Brown of Rhode Island, H. R. Watson of New York, F. H. Mason of Ohio.

Several essays were read, including one by Mr. Henry Stewart, of the New York *Times*. The association finishes the business before it tonight.

MAKING CLOTHS WATERPROOF.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Lancet*, referring to the recent remarks in that journal as to the unhealthfulness of the mackintosh, gives M. Chieux's recipe for making cloths waterproof. It consists of steeping them in a solution of acetate of aluminium for a few minutes or until saturated. The cloth is then removed, and, without pressure or twisting, is hung up and exposed to the air for two or three days. The material—silk, wool, or cotton—thus becomes waterproof without preventing the escape of insensible perspiration.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

Germany's large emigration has caused the formation of a "Colonial Association," whose aim is to shape the direction of the emigrating stream, and, as far as possible, to supervise and control it. Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg is its President, and more than 490 branch societies have been formed in various parts of the Empire, including many of the leading cities, with a membership numbering over 30,000. At the last meeting of the central association plans for establishing colonies in Syria and Paraguay were considered.

WHAT HE WAS CHRISTENED.

New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger:* The babe that was born in the court-house at Lawrenceburg Sunday has been christened Ohio Flood Wallingford.

THE IRON TRADE.

Condition of the Mills in the Shenango Valley of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Outlook Represented as More Hopeful than for a Long Time Past.

The Tone of the Market Firmer—Mills Buying Stock to Meet Actual Necessities.

SHARON, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The present condition of the iron trade in the Shenango Valley of Ohio and Pennsylvania is far more hopeful than for a long time. The mills, with their condition, are as follows:

Greenville, Pa.—Twenty-eight puddling furnaces; annual capacity, 12,000 tons; all preparing to commence operations.

Sharpsville, Pa.—Pierce, Kelly & Co., two stacks, capacity 50,000 tons annually, one stack in operation; Perkins & Co., two stacks, capacity 30,000 tons, one stack operating; Spearman Iron Company, two stacks, capacity 36,000 tons, one stack in blast; Sharpsville Furnace Company, one stack, capacity 10,000 tons, out of blast; Henderson, Forker & Co., one stack, capacity 15,000 tons, out of blast; Mount Hickory Iron Company, two stacks, capacity 30,000 tons, both out of blast.

Erie, Pa.—The mills burned last December have not been rebuilt and are not likely to be.

Sharon, Pa.—Boyce, Rawley & Co., one furnace, capacity 10,000 tons, in blast; P. L. Kimberly & Co., Keel Kedge Furnace, 12,000 tons capacity, in blast; Rolling Mill, [illegible] tons capacity, running on merchant iron and nails; Sharon Iron Company, two stacks, 24,000 tons capacity, one stack in blast; mill with 17,000 tons capacity running on merchant iron and nails; Stewart Iron Company, two furnaces, 50,000 tons capacity, both in blast; rolling-mill, 9,000 tons capacity, running on muck and bloom.

Wheatland, Pa.—Bessemer Steel Company, four stacks, capacity 30,000 tons, out of blast; rolling-mill, 45,000 tons capacity, running on sheet-iron bars and rails.

Middlesex, Pa.—Boyce, Wheeler & Co., Ella Furnace, one stack, 30,000 tons capacity, out of blast, banked; Wheeler Iron Company, Fanny Furnace, one stack, 14,000 tons capacity, in blast; rolling-mill, 9,000 tons annual capacity, running on muck bar and merchant iron; the chain-works, which were destroyed four months ago, are rebuilt and in operation.

New Castle, Pa.—Rainey, Burger & Co., one stack, 32,000 tons capacity, chilled; Etna Iron Works, old stacks, capacity 30,000 tons, torn down and replaced with one of 36,000 tons capacity, built within the last three months; Etna Rolling-Mills, capacity 15,000 tons, running on bar-iron and nails, with heavy orders for the latter; estate of William H. Brown, three stacks, capacity 40,000 tons, all chilled for two years, recently purchased by Rhodes & Co., A. M. Robins, manager, Cleveland; mill 30,000 tons annual capacity, merchant iron, not running for two years; Neshannock Furnace, one stack, capacity 40,000 tons, chilled; purchased by A. L. Crawford at private sale. The new proprietor is rebuilding the furnace, and it is the only furnace in the valley using the Whitwell stones. Mr. Crawford is organizing a steel works company. Newcastle Iron Works, capacity 8,000 tons, sheetiron, not running. The works were recently sold sold to P. L. Kimberly, of Sharon, and are under repairs preparatory to being operated.

Wampum, Pa.—Wampum Furnace, capacity 7,000 tons, out of blast, with no prospect of ever painting the skies. The mill has never been a mint, in the general acceptance of the term.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—Beaver Falls Rolling-Mill, capacity 5,000 tons, sheetiron. The mill is being operated to three-fourths its capacity.

The Pittsburg mills are not included in this review.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

The tone of the market is firmer, but there is nothing very manifest in it more than that this is the season when an improvement should be looked for. The mills are all low in stock, and are only buying to meet their actual necessities. The furnaces are not willing to sell blocks for future delivery, at least not at present prices, for six months ahead. The better feeling over trade comes principally from the increasing inquiries, although they are chiefly for small lots. The furnaces, which have been chilled for some time, are most all receiving repairs. This condition of affairs applies to the Mahoning Valley, which includes the remainder of the iron interests in this section of the country, but located in Ohio.

THE OHIO MILLS.

In the Mahoning Valley of Ohio the present condition of things is as follows:

Youngstown—Briar Hill Iron Company, three furnaces and a Spiezel furnace, capacity [illegible] tons, two stacks in blast; Brown, Bonnell & Co., three stacks, including the "Anna" at Struthers, capacity 64,000 tons, all in blast; rolling-mill, capacity 75,000 tons; nail-mill full of orders, the plant in the hands of a Receiver; Eagle Furnace Company, one stack, capacity 17,000 tons, in blast; Cartwright, McCurdy & Co.'s mill, as no institution, capacity 18,000 tons, running; Mahoning Valley Iron Company, one stack, capacity [illegible],000 tons, in blast; rolling-mills, capacity [illegible] tons, running; Andrews Bros. & Co., two stacks, capacity 36,000 tons, one stack chilled; mill at Hazleton, 12,000 tons capacity, running; Hunrod Furnace Company, two stacks, capacity 35,000 tons, one stack chilled; Andrews & Hitchcock, two stacks at Hubbard, capacity 45,000 tons, one stack in blast; the Arms, Bell & Co., capacity 8,000 tons, bar-iron, spikes, rivets, nuts, etc., in operation; Youngstown Rolling-Mill Company, capacity 8,000 tons, product hoop-iron, running.

Girard, Pa.—Girard Iron Company, one stack, capacity 20,000 tons, stack in blast; Trumbull Iron Company, capacity 7,000 tons, running on merchant iron.

Louisville—Ohio Iron & Steel Company, one stack, capacity 30,000 tons, in blast.

Niles, O.—Arnold Furnace Company, one stack, capacity 16,000 tons, chilled and embarrassed; Falcon Iron Nail Company, capacity 8,000 tons, nails, etc., in operation; L. B. Ward Mills, capacity 4,800 tons, sheet-iron, in the hands of assignee and not running; Ward Iron Company, capacity 9,000 tons, bar-iron, in hands of assignee and not running.

Akron, O.—Akron Iron Company, capacity 8,500 tons, running on merchant iron and specialties.

Hubbard, O.—Jesse Hall, capacity 4,000 tons, merchant and bar-iron, idle almost two years.

Warren, O.—C. Westlake & Co., capacity 9,000 tons, muck, bar, railroad iron, in operation.

Struthers, O.—Summers Bros. & Co., capacity 25,000 tons, running on sheet-iron.

THE REV. G. W. WESSELINS

To Be Placed on Trial at an Early Day—The Charges Against Him.

NORWALK, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Congregational Church last night and by a vote of 36 to 23, it was decided to try the Rev. G. W. Wesselins Tuesday, March 4, on the charges preferred against him by the Executive Committee. Wesselins wrote a letter to the committee refusing to take part in the proceedings or to call a council, owing to their base violation of Christian principles and degradation of their functions as officers of the church.

[It is stated that the trouble grew out of a letter received from the Rev. D. H. Cooley, of [illegible] Park, Ill., wherein the pastor was charged with forging a church letter. Thereupon Wesselins averred that he had been shamefully treated, certain members having circulated falsehoods concerning him, but that he had suffered without a murmur because his pastorate was nearly ended, and he did not desire to make any further trouble. On the other hand, the opposition claimed that he had deceived them in a number of ways; that he was turned out of two Baptist churches in Illinois and Iowa before coming to Norwalk; that he forged his letter of recommendation to a church in Iowa; that his wife procured a divorce from him because he was not a fit person to live with, and that he had been engaged in some questionable horse trading. On the strength of all this the Executive Committee of the church called a council to take action on the charges.]

ARTIFICIAL CORK.

Artificial cork is among the recent German inventions. The method of production consists in mixing powdered cork with starch and water, and kneading the mass while boiling hot until it is thoroughly mixed. The substance is then poured into molds for forming the articles, and afterwards dried at a very high temperature. The material is described as quite light and possesses non-conducting properties.

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IRON TRADE.

...of the Mills in the Shenango Valley of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

...Represented as More Hopeful than for a Long Time Past.

...the Market Firmer—Mills ... Stock to Meet Actual Necessities.

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...Pa.—Twenty-eight puddling fur... capacity, 12,000 tons; all prepar... operations.

...Pa.—Pierce, Kelly & Co., two ... 50,000 tons annually, one stack ... Perkins & Co., two stacks, capac... one stack operating; Sper... Company, two stacks, capac... tons, one stack in blast; ... Furnace Company, one stack, ca... tons, out of blast; Henderson, ... one stack, capacity 15,000 tons, ... Mount Hickory Iron Company, ... capacity 30,000 tons, both out of ...

...the mills burned last December ... rebuilt and are not likely to be. ...—Boyce, Rawley & Co., one fur... 10,000 tons, in blast; P. L. Kim... Keel Kedge Furnace, 12,000 tons ... blast; Rolling Mill, 30,000 ...ty, running on merchant ...; Sharon Iron Company, two ... tons capacity, one stack in blast; ...000 tons capacity running on ... and nails; Stewart Iron Com... naces, 50,000 tons capacity, both ...g-mill, 9,000 tons capacity, run... and bloom.

...Pa.—Bessemer Steel Company, ... capacity 30,000 tons, out of blast; ...5,000 tons capacity, running on ... and rails.

...Pa.—Boyce, Wheeler & Co., Ella ... one stack, 30,000 tons ... out of blast, banked; ... Company, Fanny Furnace, one ... tons capacity, in blast; rolling-mills, ... ual capacity, running on muck, ... ant iron; the chain-works, which ... four months ago, are rebuilt ...

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...—Briar Hill Iron Company, three ... a Spiegel furnace, capacity 90,000 ... stacks in blast; Brown, Bonnell & ... stacks, including the "Anna" at ... capacity 64,000 tons, all in blast; ... capacity 75,000 tons; nail-mill full ... the plant in the hands of a ... Furnace Company, one ... city 17,000 tons, in blast; ... McCurdy & Co.'s mill, same institu... 18,000 tons, running; Mahoning ... Company, one stack, capacity 30,... ast; rolling-mills, capacity 40,000 ...; Andrews Bros. & Co., two ... city 36,000 tons, one stack chilled; ... on, 12,000 tons capacity, running; ... ace Company, two stacks, capacity ... one stack chilled; Andrews & ... two stacks at Hubbard, capacity ... the stack in blast; the Arms, Bell ... ty 8,000 tons, bar-iron, spikes, ... etc., in operation; Youngstown ... Company, capacity 8,000 tons, ... iron, running.

...—Girard Iron Company, one stack, ... tons, stack in blast; Trumbull ..., capacity 7,000 tons, running on ...

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...V. G. W. WESSELINS

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THE FAR WEST.

More Information Concerning the Objects of the Railway Shareholders' Association.

Vast Damage Done by Storm and Flood Throughout Southern California—Illegal Imprisonment.

A New Sugar Syndicate Securing the Hawaiian Crop—A Special Legislative Session.

THE SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A FURTHER INSIGHT INTO A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The circular of the Railway Shareholders' Association sent to persons financially interested in railway affairs is accompanied by a printed letter marked "confidential," in which only the name of the person and his assessment are written. The first part of the letter reads:

"To defend railway property in any State demands considerable effort by the executives of its leading roads, but, while they have performed efficient work, they have not succeeded in preventing the establishment of Boards of Railroad Commissioners in twenty-two States; hence it seems no single management acting separately, however extended its lines, can do much toward formulating public sentiment or controlling legislation for the protection and security of all interests confided to its care. The opinions of the ablest and most experienced concur that favorable results for the general benefit of all railway corporations can be best obtained by personal and careful attention of a representative acting in the common interest."

The letter goes on giving the views of a large owner of railroad property now in Congress as in full accord with the scheme, which, it says, will not only do much toward promoting good legislation, but may succeed in wiping out or rendering harmless some damaging acts now upon the statute books of the several States. The same Congressman further says:

"The outcry against the management of lines has been created by bringing forward anything obnoxious in the career of its principal owners or officers, thus using the unpopularity of or prejudice against individuals to advance measures adverse to all railways of the country."

The writer probably refers to the case of the Central Pacific Directors, and the Railway Shareholders' Association being created at this time when Central Pacific and other roads stand in danger of losing what they have not earned looks very much as though it was created to fight land-grant measures in Congress at once. Half a dozen persons—whose names, however, are not given—are quoted as giving their unqualified approval to the scheme. The person receiving the foregoing letter was assessed $150 and promptly forwarded it. If, as the association claims, the railway interests of the country is $7,000,000,000, a pro rata assessment on the basis of this particular individual would raise a fund of $10,000,000.

The circular states that the association is designed to work secretly and allow the managers of large roads to keep in the background, and that under no circumstances will the names of contributers be divulged except with their consent. It adds that the supporters of the movement will be supplied with particulars of all transactions and furnished with full statements duly audited of its expenditures.

STORM AND FLOOD.

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—Owing to a heavy rain-storm telegraphic communication has been interrupted with Southern California since Sunday night. Los Angeles dispatches received this evening via Deming and Ogden state that the dam of the Los Angeles River broke Sunday evening, producing the most disastrous flood ever experienced. The lower portion of the city was completely inundated. Hundreds of families were obliged to abandon their homes and seek shelter in the hills. Forty buildings were washed away. The loss is $150,000.

From Los Angeles to Mojave, a distance of 100 miles, hardly a mile of the Southern Pacific track remains intact. East to San Gorgonio, eighty miles, the devastation is equally great. The California Southern, from Colton to San Diego, is washed out. Travel in all directions is suspended. It will probably be two months before communication is properly reëstablished. Reports received from towns in the southern portion of San Joaquin Valley announce the heaviest floods ever known in that section.

IN A MEXICAN JAIL.

ACTIVE OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS IN THE "SISTER REPUBLIC."

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The imprisonment of W. M. Gardiner, an engineer on the Mexican National Railway, has become a sensation, and threatens to become an international matter of no little importance. Three weeks ago Gardiner, who is a resident of Denver, was entering Saltillo with his train when a Greaser stepped upon the track and was killed because the engineer could not stop the cars. The Mexican's action was a bold defiance, because people of his kind are opposed to railroads. Gardiner was arrested for murder and placed in jail. Since that time the Mexicans have been trying to devise some plan to mob him. The railroad company and other Americans have appealed to Lieut.-Gov. Meyer, of this State, for Governmental aid. Gov. Meyer yesterday telegraphed to Frelinghuysen for National interference. Today Gardiner's mother in this city received a telegram informing her that her son would be released tomorrow by the railroad company, but in what manner is not stated.

SUGAR.

OPPOSITION TO CLAUS SPRECKELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—It is alleged that a syndicate of Eastern and California capitalists, backed by a heavy German house, have succeeded in negotiating with Hawaiian sugar-planters for future crops of raw sugar, and are about to start a refinery in this city as a rival to Sir Claus Spreckels'. A number of wholesale grocers were interviewed on the subject. Some professed ignorance, others hoped the scheme would succeed, but maintaining that the Kanaka Knight is not so dangerous as he appears. Spreckels' new refinery has failed to work in a satisfactory manner. The machinery, which cost half a million, is alleged to be a failure. Orders for sugar are from ten to fourteen days behind. It was also learned that planter capitalists in the Hawiian Islands were almost to a man opposed to Claus Spreckels, and only waiting for a chance to join in a war on him. The firm of Hackfield & Co., of Bremen and Honolulu, and the Alaska Commercial Company are said to head the coming sugar war.

UTAH.

MURDER BY A DRUNKEN INDIAN.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Feb. 19.—A drunken Indian beat his father this morning on the head, crushing the skull. The wound was fatal. The Indian is under arrest; also a white man for selling liquor to them.

WHISKY AND EXPOSURE.

Frederick Holst was picked up dead in the street this morning. Cause, whisky and exposure during the cold night.

PARK CITY.

The situation at Park City is still precarious, but there are no further casualties from snow-slides.

NOTES.

AN ITALIAN MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—P. Delucca and A. Nardini, Italians in respectable circumstances, quarreled Saturday over an amount due by the latter to the former. Delucca drew a stiletto and stabbed Nardini six times. The latter drew a revolver and fired twice. Delucca died today.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair Committee has prepared a memorial to Congress asking an appropriation of $2,000,000. Communications will be sent to all Governors of States and Territories requesting them to appoint Commissioners to the fair.

A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

It is announced this evening on reliable authority that the Governor has decided to call an extra session of the Legislature to take action in the matter of unpaid State and county taxes from the Central Pacific for the years of 1880, 1881, and 1882, which, with interest and penalties, amount to $1,074,000. It has been established that the law does not permit any compromise, and that the total amount must be paid. A proclamation will be issued the latter part of this or the first of next week.

WRECKED TRAINS.

Three Men Killed in a Smash-Up at Trenton, O.—An Iowa Accident.

COSHOCTON, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A most disastrous wreck occurred early this morning at Trenton, a way station a few miles east of here, on the Pan-Handle. A freight-train coming west was descending a long steep grade at a high rate of speed, and, as it approached the little station, entered the side-track, which had purposely been opened by some fiend, and went crashing into two cars standing on the siding. Before the second section, which was following closely, could be warned it ran into the rear end of the first, piling up the two engines and twenty-one cars. Three tramps who were stealing a ride were killed outright and a fourth so badly mangled that he cannot recover. The engineer, conductor, and two brakemen of the first section were seriously injured, and it is feared that they will not survive. Passenger and other trains were detained for more than twelve hours.

SIX PERSONS INJURED.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The cannon-ball passenger train of the Wabash when near Glenwood, Mo., this morning met with an accident caused by a broken rail. Six persons were badly injured. The rear coach left the track, was dragged on the side about 300 feet, and was partially demolished. There were eighteen passengers in the coach, nearly all of whom were scratched, cut, and bruised. James Fitzgerald, of Columbus, O., and William Blair, of Corydon, Ia., had bones broken and were severely hurt.

LATE FLOOD NEWS.

Scenes at Evansville During the Prevalence of a Wind-Storm—News from Other Points.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—During the fierce wind storm today at times the spray rose high above the tree-tops, and the waves washed over roofs and chimney-tops. Strong houses were torn from their anchorages and floated into the current, where, after being ground by the waves into fragments, they contributed their ruins to the mass of drift and passed away. Several large dwellings seen with the mass were washed in their struggle with the waves. At first with doors and windows shut the siege seemed destined to terminate in their favor. One point and another yielded, until the fight ended with a complete submission in favor of the water, and the houses one after another moved away from their foundation as if propelled by some unseen force. In one instance a house moved away from its moorings and started up-stream, but, after drifting a few hundred yards, on encountering the main force of the current, which ran counter to the wind, it made a straight shoot for the wharf of the city, and finally reached a point directly opposite that from which it had started. When first noticed it was a two-story dwelling, which now and then exhibited a double row of windows looking like the port-holes of a ship; but, as wave after wave crushed over its roof and through the openings, it was divided and shattered like a nut under a hammer. When the fragments reached the shore the owner could only identify them by a piece of the wooden mantel.

All this while the levee was the scene of the most active operations, a large force of men being employed to fasten and protect or try to rescue damaged property. The practical force of reality was added to the scene by the appearance of several of the more recent occupants of the ruined houses, and one lady, who stood wringing her hands, persistently refused all offers of shelter.

Along the river, both above and below, property has suffered considerable damage. The conviction that human life has been sacrificed and imperiled is so great that the Relief Committee of Evansville will start out two boats at daylight—one to scour the shores within the dependent territory to the south and the other to the north. Shawneetown, Uniontown, and Libertyville are believed to have suffered serious loss. The weather is still cold and stormy and the ground white with snow.

The regular packets have been detained by the storm, and great anxiety is felt for several boats on their way to and from this city. The relief steamer Mattie Hays is said to be unable to cope with such a storm; but there is a strong probability that she has found a safe relief somewhere. The danger arises from the absence of good landings, the elevated and exposed surface of the water and the difficulties encountered in steering.

During the storm this afternoon a house situated on the north side of the river above town floated away with three men in it. They escaped and clung to a tree. Being observed from the hill, a boat with two men at the oars started to the rescue, but the waves soon dashed it to pieces and the oarsmen were also compelled to climb a tree. Later in the afternoon other expeditions were made up and sent out and the party finally rescued, very wet and cold, but safe and sound.

The river reached a stand here at noon today, being about three and three-quarter inches higher than it was last year. Since the storm it has risen some, but how much cannot be ascertained.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 19—11 p. m.—The river is fifty-one feet four inches and the wind thirty miles an hour, and freezing. The patrol was increased on the levees to protect them against the wind.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—Dispatches report a heavy wind-storm this afternoon and tonight at Memphis, Tenn., New Albany and Madison, Ind., and Mount Sterling, Ky. At the latter place houses were unroofed. There is fear of disaster at points along the river by the action of the waves and wind. Here the river began falling again at 1 a. m., falling three-fourths of an inch an hour.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—The river is falling at the rate of an inch an hour, with forty-two feet in the canal. The weather turned very cold after dark. Snow fell and the wind blew a gale.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Chicago Blaze.

The alarm from Box 291 at 9:25 last night was caused by flames breaking out in Richard McDonough's grocery store, at No. 116 West Madison street. The fire originated in the sawdust beneath the kerosene barrels, and caused a damage of about $100 to the building, the loss to stock from fire and water being about twice that amount. The loss is covered by insurance.

Railroad Machine-Shops Damaged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A fire at the machine-shops of the Lackawanna Road at East Buffalo tonight caused a loss of about $5,000. The fire started in a wing. The main building was not damaged.

A Ten-Thousand-Dollar Blaze at Fergus Falls, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 19.—Fire at Fergus Falls, Minn., last night, destroyed Smith's book store. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,625.

Destruction of a Valuable Residence.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Gardner's residence at Bennington Centre, Vt., with a valuable library and his correspondence, was burned this morning. Loss, $25,000.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Corrects His Count of the Procession.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In my communication yesterday about the number of men who marched in the great Catholic procession Sunday an important word was omitted either by me or the typesetter—viz.: "files." The sentence should have read: "I counted the number that passed me for half an hour, and it was less than 1,000 *files*," etc. The actual number of men who passed my point of observation in the half hour was probably about 2,300, as two or three companies marched four abreast and the rest two. And at this rate the whole procession would number about 7,000, as before stated. EYE-WITNESS.

RAILROADS.

East-Bound Freight Rates Are Being Cut, but the Presidents Know Nothing of It.

A Strong Suspicion that They Are Backing the Great Vanderbilt-Gould Bull Scheme.

Another Meeting to Settle Rates on Hardwood Lumber—Meetings of the Interior Illinois Pools.

Serious Cutting of East-Bound Freight Rates—Belief that the Days of the Eastern Pools Are Numbered.

The situation in regard to east-bound freight-rates is growing worse. Most of the roads are cutting the rates. A prominent railroad man stated yesterday that freight has been contracted for during the last few days at from 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds on the basis from Chicago to New York. The regular tariff rate is 30 cents per 100 pounds. Numberless appeals have been sent to Commissioner Fink requesting him to take some action. Thus far he has done nothing except to send dispatches to the General Managers asking their opinion. Each road insists that it is maintaining the rates, and that it is the other one which is doing the cutting. A list of contracts made at cut rates was to have been submitted to Commissioner Fink before last Friday, and the trunk-line Presidents were to have met the same day to consider what wos to be done. Whether he has received such lists is not known. As far as can be ascertained the trunk-line Presidents have not met. It is the opinion that Commissioner Fink has not received statements from all roads, or at least not satisfactory statements. However this may be, it is considered strange that the trunk-line Presidents have not been convened. At their last meeting they pledged themselves to see to it that the rates were maintained. They are evidently convinced that the days of the east-bound pool are numbered, and it is thought they are now simply trying to create the impression that there are no serious troubles regarding east-bound rates apprehended until Vanderbilt and Gould get through with their bull movement in stocks. It would not do for Commissioner Fink to order a general reduction in east-bound rates to the lowest contract rates made, as urged by the Western managers, so long as Vanderbilt and Gould are bulling stocks. The announcement of such reduction would spoil the game of those magnates, and Mr. Fink dares not do anything that is contrary to their wishes. It is the general opinion that Vanderbilt and Gould are as fully convinced as anybody else that there is nothing in the present situation to warrant a boom of stock. It is believed to be their desire to unload upon the lambs as soon as stocks have been forced up high enough. This accomplished, they will retire from the scene and let the impending crash come. Gould seems to be particularly anxious to dispose of his holdings in the Wabash, which road, it is believed, cannot be held above water much longer. The bankruptcy of the Wabash would necessarily affect all other railroad properties more or less, and the east-bound pool could no longer be maintained. Vanderbilt is preparing for the coming crash, and for this reason his roads are now securing all the contracts they can. Everything indicates that the conflict will commence in earnest before many days have past, as the present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer.

Hardwood Lumber Rates to Interior Points East from Chicago.

A meeting of representatives of Eastern roads interested in the transportation of hardwood from interior points in the West to interior points in the East was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday for the purpose of agreeing upon uniform rates upon this class of traffic. The roads represented were the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Lake Shore, Lake Erie & Western, Nickel-Plate, Cleveland, Akron & Canton, Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan, and Vandalia.

There have never been agreed rates on this class of business, and the competition between the various lines has had the effect of reducing rates to unprofitable figures. It was the opinion of all those present that this condition of affairs should be ended. Owing to the non-representation of some of the roads, however, no definit action could be taken, and the Secretary, Mr. J. T. R. McKay, of the Lake Shore, was authorized to call another meeting of the various roads interested in this matter as soon as practicable.

A meeting of representatives of roads running east from Chicago and other Western points was also held yesterday at Commissioner Moore's office for the purpose of restoring freight rates to interior Eastern points west of the western termini of the trunk lines. Those rates are in very demoralized condition. As the Peoria, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis roads, however, were not represented no action could be taken, and it was decided to hold another meeting the same day or the day after the hardwood-lumber meeting is to be held.

The Buffalo Differential Fare Troubles.

The accounts given of the proceedings of the late meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents interested in the business between Chicago and Buffalo regarding the complications arising from the establishment of differential rates between the two points created the impression that it was the Grand Trunk which prevented the meeting from definitly arranging the difficulty. Such, however, is not the case. The official report of the proceedings showed that it was the Chicago & Atlantic which alone stood out against a settlement. All the roads except the Chicago & Atlantic voted in favor of a resolution that the award given to the Chicago & Atlantic and Chicago & Erie Line of differential rates from Chicago to Buffalo be withdrawn until such time as the lines opposed could submit to the Chairman their reasons whether such rates should be confirmed. Another resolution, that the Chairman be instructed to forward to the Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee at New York by wire the resolution as to differential fares from Chicago to Buffalo, together with the records of the rates thereon, and request the withdrawal of the differential from Chicago to Buffalo, was voted for by all lines, except the Chicago & Atlantic. Consequently nothing could be done, in order to avoid a conflict, than to agree to maintain full tariff rates until March 1, 1884.

Arranging for a Fast Train from Chicago to Portland, Ore., Over the Northern Pacific.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Superintendent-of-Traffic Muir, of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company; General-Passenger-Agent Fee, Assistant-Ticket-Agent Charlton, and General-Freight-Agent Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific, went West this morning, bound for Portland. Assistant-General-Manager O'Dell went West yesterday. Vice-President Oakes is expected in tomorrow. The main object at present is to arrange for the fast express, which will be put on April 1. It will leave St. Paul at noon, and as soon as the bridge at Ainsworth, W. T., is completed make the trip in four days. Arrangements are also being made for a special train from Chicago over the Milwaukee Road in connection with this train, making the journey from Chicago over the Northern Pacific to the coast in five days—a saving of a day over the other routes.

Meetings of Interior Illinois Pools.

Mr. H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent of the Alton, and Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central, left for St. Louis last evening to attend to the meetings of the Springfield and Decatur pools and the Illinois Freight-Rate Association to be held in that city today.

The Springfield pool meeting will consider the report of Commissioner Brown on the complaint of the Springfield shippers and merchants that their city has not the same facilities and advantages as Peoria, Bloomington, and other interior Illinois cities. It is understood that Mr. Brown will recommend that, while it is not advisable to make Springfield a prorating point, yet action should be taken to protect Springfield merchants and shippers by giving the same rates, advantages, and facilities as are given to the merchants of Peoria, Bloomington, etc.

The Decatur pool meeting will consider the protest of General-Manager Bradbury against the recent award of percentages. At a meeting held a few weeks ago the other roads in this pool rearranged the old percentages, giving the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 10 per cent of the business. The old percentage of that road was considerably larger, and the cause assigned for its reduction is that the road had a much larger percentage than it was entitled to and the other road had to make good its shortage every month. The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville refuses to accept the new percentage, and refuses to maintain the rates until the matter is rectified. The indications are that there will be considerable trouble before the matter can be satisfactorily adjusted.

The Illinois Freight-Rate Association will hold its regular quarterly meeting, and nothing of importance except a discussion regarding rates to and from interior Illinois points is expected to come up.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago (Kankakee Line) announces that it is again prepared to take all classes of freight for Cincinnati.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad from July 1 to Feb. 14 show an increase of $2,538,779 over the corresponding months of the previous year.

A private dispatch from President Colby, of the Wisconsin Central, yesterday verified the report telegraphed from Boston that he has raised $2,500,000 to build an extension of the Central system from Chippewa Falls to St. Paul.

President C. E. Perkins, of the Burlington, is in the city. He declines to be interviewed in regard to the present railroad complications. He says there is nothing new in the situation, and he only came from Burlington, where he resides, on a pleasure trip.

An election was held yesterday in Polk County, Minnesota, to decide the question of bonding the towns for $200,000 to aid in the construction of the Grand Forks, Crookston & Lake Superior Railroad. The returns are not in, but the bonding measure has undoubtedly been defeated by a small majority.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the second week in February were $156,293.92, against $152,922.55 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $3,371.37. The gross earnings from Jan. 1, 1884, to Feb. 16 were $954,735.88, against $932,814.19 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $21,921.69.

Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk-Line Association, has just issued the following circular letter: "In order to prevent the shipment of freight for Loup City, Neb., via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Line to Kearney all freight for that city should be contracted and billed to St. Paul, Neb., at the Kearney rates."

The St. Paul Railroad reported to Railroad Commissioner Haugen, of Wisconsin, yesterday, that its gross earnings in Wisconsin during the past calendar year were $23,659,823, and its operating expenses $13,778,838. The Wisconsin Central reported its gross earnings from operation $1,447,798, and net earnings from operation $76,087.

Taking effect this date the rate on salt, in barrel or in bulk, car-loads, from Detroit and Toledo to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, and Leavenworth will be 26¾ cents per 100 pounds, superseding the rate from Detroit and Toledo to the Missouri River points named shown in Southwestern Railway Association Tariff No. 1, dated Jan. 15, 1884.

It will be officially announced today that Col. A. A. Talmage, General Transportation Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway system, has been appointed Fourth Vice-President of that system, with jurisdiction extending over the entire Wabash line. This appointment retires Col. Andrews from the General Superintendency of the Wabash, but he has been appointed Consulting Engineer of that road.

A circular just issued by Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk-Line Association, states that in all cases of shipments to or from Union Pacific points in which the classification of the Union Pacific Road upon the article in question differs from the classification used east of the Missouri River the through rate will be found by adding the rate east of the Missouri River to the rate west thereof, using the particular classification in force in each of said districts in determining such local rates.

The arbitrators to whom has been referred the appeal of the Burlington from the decision of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents for violating the agreement for the maintenance of Missouri River passenger rates the first day it went into effect, held another meeting yesterday and listened to further arguments, at the conclusion of which the arbitrators ordered the stenographer to write up his notes so that they could peruse them before giving their decision. They will meet again this morning.

Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk Line Association, gives notice that the following rates will be applied to Council Bluffs upon shipments consigned to and intended for the use of the Union Pacific Railway Company: From Chicago—Railroad-iron in car-loads, per gross ton of 2,240 pounds, $3; pig-iron in car-loads, per gross ton of 2,240 pounds, $3; coal in car-loads, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, $3; standard and narrow gage locomotives each $80; all other freight, car-loads or less, per 100 pounds, 15 cents. From Mississippi River points—Railroad or pig iron in car-loads, per gross ton of 2,240 pounds, $2; coal in car-loads, net ton of 2,000 pounds, $2; standard and narrow gage locomotives, each $60; all other freight, car-loads or less, per 100 pounds, 10 cents.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, clearing weather, preceded by occasional snow, winds shifting to the northwest, generally colder weather, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing and fair weather, generally colder north to west winds, higher barometer, followed by slowly rising temperature, variable winds, and falling barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, generally fair weather, variable winds, nearly stationary followed by falling barometer, and by Thursday morning rising temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind	Rain	Weather.
Albany	41	38	S.	*—	L. rain.
El Paso	55	46	......	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	62	38	W.	.99	L. snow.
Indianapolis	57	28	N. W.	.56	Clear.
Louisville	54	31	W.	.22	L. snow.
Memphis	..	37	N. W.	0	Clear.
Nashville	63	34	N. W.	.20	†H. snow
Pittsburg	68	60	S.	.09	Cloudy.
Buffalo	54	51	S. E.	0	Th'n'g.
Cleveland	63	54	S. W.	.11	H. rain.
Detroit	63	39	W.	.30	Sleeting
Erie	62	53	S.	.19	H. rain.
Oswego	46	42	S. E.	0	Cloudy.
Port Huron	55	46	S. W.	.46	H. rain.
Rochester, N. Y.	51	44	S.	0	Cloudy.
Sandusky	62	41	W.	.52	Cloudy.
Toledo	57	39	N. W.	.58	L. rain.
Alpena	36	20	N. W.	.06	L. snow.
Chicago	46	18	W.	.12	Clear.
Duluth	8	— 4	W.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	33	3	N. W.	.09	Clear.
Grand Haven	49	26	N. W.	.07	Cloudy.
Marquette	22	1	N. W.	.09	Clear.
Milwaukee	32	11	N. W.	.04	Clear.
Cairo	51	31	N. W.	.12	Clear.
Davenport	20	5	N. W.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	12	5	N.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	12	..	......	....	......
Keokuk	19	12	N. W.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	17	3	W.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	— 8	—15	W.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	24	25	N. W.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	10	— 2	W.	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	22	18	N. W.	.02	Clear.
Leavenworth	20	20	......	0	Clear.
Omaha	9	9	......	0	Clear.
Yankton	3	— 3	......	0	Clear.
Bismarck	—12	—14	......	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	—11	—20	N. W.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	25	32	W.	0	Fair.
Deadwood	26	26	S.	0	Cloudy.
Fort Assinniboine	—16	—14	E.	*—	L. snow.
Fort Custer	— 1	— 3	N.	0	Fair.
Denver	4	41	S. W.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	37	39	S. E.	0	Clear.
North Platte	32	27	S.	0	Clear.
Battleford, B. A.	..	—23	S. W.	0	Clear.
Edmonton	..	—17	......	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	—10	—21	N. W.	0	Clear.
P. Arthur's Land'g	..	— 6	W.	0	Clear.
Kingston, Can.	39	37	S.	0	L. rain.
Medicine Hat	—23	—20	W.	0	Cloudy.
Parry Sound	42	41	S. E.	.13	H. rain.
Quappelle	—16	—24	S. W.	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	—17	—24	N. W.	0	Clear.
Saugeen, Can.	46	41	S. E.	.57	Cloudy.
Toronto	42	40	S. E.	.10	Cloudy.
Elliott	39	23	S. E.	0	Clear.
Helena	28	36	N. W.	0	Fair.
Huron, Dak.	— 3	— 7	N. W.	0	Clear.
Las Animas	36	11	N. W.	.10	L. snow.
Little Rock	..	38	N. W.	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	29	33	S. W.	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	31	39	S. E.	0	Th'n'g.
Stockton	47	44	......	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunderstorm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.471	45.2	75	S.	9	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.539	50.2	70	S.	9	......	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.452	45.6	94	S. W.	9	.03	Lt. rain.
6:18 p. m.	29.643	39.6	69	N. W.	24	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.876	18.5	53	W.	26	.12	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 53.0.
Minimum temperature, 18.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.603.
Mean daily thermometer, 35.4.
Mean daily humidity, 74.

DAYS OF OLD.

Presentation to the Historical Society of Dr. Dyer's Famous Anti-Slavery Cane.

Manager McVicker Presents Some Interesting Facts Relating to Early Theatres in Chicago.

The large audience that gathered last evening at the meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was pleased beyond measure, the entertainment consisting of addresses by William Bross and Mr. J. H. McVicker, the veteran theatrical manager.

A HISTORICAL CANE.

William Bross, in behalf of Adolph Heile, son-in-law of the late Dr. Charles E. Dyer, handed to the President for safe-keeping the cane presented to the Doctor in place of the one he broke over the head of the slave-catcher many years ago in this city. It is a massive hickory, with gold head and mountings, and if wielded by a powerful arm would break the head of any man, however hardened by slave-catching or any other wickedness. Mr. Bross gave the following facts in regard to the Doctor and the history of the cane:

Dr. Charles E. Dyer was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Chicago. He died April 24, 1878. His biography, published in THE TRIBUNE the next morning, says that he, with his associates, Cushing, Collins, Allen, Frier, and Pinkerton, had assisted in rescuing more than 1,000 fugitives from slavery. The writer says: "In one case a Kentucky fugitive who was then living in Dr. Dyer's house was seized one morning on the street by his old master and his willing tools, taken to their room in the Mansion House and bound hand and foot with cords until a blacksmith could be found to rivet the manacles. The Doctor learned the boy's whereabouts, burst in the door of his prison with a sudden crash, cut the ropes in an instant, and pointed to the window. The poor captive sprang out and disappeared. The man-stealers, foaming with rage, turned to wreak vengeance on the Doctor, but he had quietly walked out. Following him to the sidewalk, one rushed upon him with a bowie-knife, uttering horrid imprecations all the while. The Doctor had nothing but a cane in his hand, but a quick blow with that felled the man to the ground. The others seemed to think discretion the better part of valor, and beat a hasty retreat. The shattered cane was afterwards presented to the martyred Lovejoy, and the citizens of Chicago, admiring the Doctor's courage, presented him with a splendid gold-headed cane with appropriate inscriptions commemorating the event."

I beg to add that I have not been able to find the exact date when the Doctor's encounter with the slave-catchers took place. Neither does the memory of those whom I have been able to consult agree as to all the facts in regard to the cane. One related that a Virginian, himself a slaveholder, who saw the Doctor's cane broken, was so impressed by the fact that he sent the hickory stick for the cane from his own plantation, and that the colored people made up a purse and had it mounted as you see it. Dr. Kennicott thinks the stick was cut on his brother's (the old Doctor's) place in Northfield, and mounted by his immediate friends. But these are minor matters. Here is the cane, and the noble qualities of the man whose efforts were untiring in the cause of the poor fleeing slave will ever be green in the memories of all who knew him.

MANAGER M'VICKER.

Mr. McVicker, who spoke on early theatricals in Chicago, prefaced his remarks with the lines from Hamlet's soliloquy:

What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinit in faculty! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals.

Shakspeare, he said, made this masterpiece his study, and he considered the great author's work in the world as good as that of Martin Luther. It was 300 years since Shakspeare's company was permitted to be called the "Queen's Players," and great changes had taken place during these 300 years which was but a moment's time in the world's history.

After referring to early historical events in Chicago he stated that in the winter of 1834, when the little village numbered but 500 people, the first amusement made its appearance here in the form of a debating society, with Col. J. B. Beaubien as President. The exact date of the first theatrical performance could not be given, but the records showed that the first entertainment for which an admission fee was charged took place Feb. 24, 1834, a few months after the Pottawatomies had consented to give up the land to the whites. The 18th of that month the *Democrat* contained a unique advertisement announcing that Mr. Barnes, Professor de tours amusant, had arrived, and would give an exhibition at the house of Dr. Graves. There were two parts to this entertainment, the first being the "Fire-King," and the second a display of ventriloquism and legerdemain. The performance commenced at candle-light, and the admission was 50 cents.

The second performance took place June 11, 1834, when Kentworthy, another ventriloquist, made his appearance. This was followed the the 19th of that month by a concert given by M. C. Blisse. Entertainments, shows, and circuses preceded dramatic performances, the first mention of which was made May 29, 1837, when Dean & McKinney applied to the Council for a license to open a theatre for the term of one or more months.

They asked that the license be made payable weekly, but the request was denied and the sum fixed at $100. The license was not taken out, and no performance was given. The original of this first application for a theatrical license, together with others for nine years from 1837, were in the only vault belonging to the city which withstood the flames in 1871.

Isherwood & McKinzie came here Oct. 17, 1837, and took out a license for $125. They converted the old Sauganash Hotel, at the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, into a theatre, which was the first permanent home of the drama in this city. It would accommodate about 200, and was fitted up with rough board seats, with a few common chairs in front for the women and their escorts. Isherwood was still living, and until the last five or six years was the scenic artist of Wallack's Theatre, New York. He painted the first scenery known to Chicago.

In 1838 public sentiment was rather against theatrical performances, and the question of granting a license to the "Rialto," a new theatre at Nos. 8 and 10 Dearborn street, was discussed in the Council with much warmth. The theatre was a frame building anything but attractive, and was described by Benjamin F. Taylor, the poet, as "a den of a place, looking more like a dismantled grist-mill than the temple of anybody. The gloomy entrance could have furnished the scenery for a nightmare, and the lights within were sepulchral enough to show up the coffin scene in Lucretia Borgia."

The Council appointed a special committee consisting of H. L. Rucker, Charles B. Williams, and George Goodrich, the first two being in favor of granting a license, and the latter submitting a minority report. The Rialto was afterwards known as the Chicago Theatre, and was the scene of the early dramatic career of Joe Jefferson.

LETTER FROM JOE JEFFERSON.

Mr. McVicker read a letter from Jefferson. It was as follows:

MY DEAR MAC: I am not quite sure that I remember dates and circumstances in their exact form, but will give you the benefit of all I know relating to Chicago theatricals. My father and his family arrived in Chicago by way of the lakes in a steamer somewhere about May in the year 1838. He came to join Alexander McKinzie (my uncle) in the management of his new theatre. McKinzie had been manager of the old one the season before—I think the new theatre was the old one refitted. [This is an error.] I know it was the pride of the city and the ideal of the new managers, for it had one tier of boxes and a gallery at the back. I don't think that the seats of the dress-circles were stuffed, but I am almost sure that they were planed. The company consisted of William Leicester, William Warren, James Wright, Charles Burke, Joseph Jefferson, Thomas Sankey, William Childs, H. Isherwood (artist), Joseph Jefferson Jr., Mrs. McKinzie, Mrs. J. Jefferson (my mother), Mrs. Ingersoll, and Jane German. I was the comic singer of this party, making myself useful in small parts and first villagers, now and then doing duty as a Roman Senator, at the back, wrapped in a clean hotel sheet, with my head just peering over the profile bouquet tables. I was just 9 years old. I was found useful as Albert and Duke of York. In those days the audience used to throw money on the stage either for comic songs or dances, and, oh, with that thoughtful prudence which has characterised my after life, how I used to lengthen out the verses! The stars during the season were Mrs. McClure, Dan Marble, and A. A. Adams. Some of the plays acted were "Lady of Lyons," "Stranger," "Rob Roy," "Damon and Pythias," "Wives as They Were—Maids as They Are," "Sam Patch," etc. The theatre was on Randolph street—at least it strikes me that was the name. [It was on Dearborn street.] The city about that time had from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. I can remember following my father along the shore when he went shooting on what is now Michigan avenue. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

IN CONCLUSION.

The speaker then gave a brief history of various dramatic events, recalling how Jefferson Sr. returned here in 1839 with Coleman's musical company; how "Oliver Twist" was first put upon the boards in that year, the first fairy spectacle presented; and how seven years then elapsed before the legitimate drama was resumed. He gave an interesting account of the first theatre he attended, and how, in after years, he came here with the actor, John Green.

He closed with an eulogy of John B. Rice, who came here in 1847 and erected a theatre on Randolph street, near Dearborn. The speaker unveiled a portrait of Mr. Rice painted by John Phillips, which he presented to the society.

THANKS.

The Hon. John Wentworth, in a short speech, heartily thanked Mr. McVicker for his address.

ARREST OF A WIFE-MURDERER.

Circumstances of the Killing—His Escape from a Canadian Jail and His Flight to Chicago.

Luke Phipps, who is wanted in Windsor, Ont., for homicide, was arrested in Pullman yesterday by Detectives Rohan and Meyers and confined at the Chicago Avenue Police Station. The crime for which Phipps is now in custody was committed the evening of Aug. 19, 1883, when he shot his wife on a ferry-boat in midwater while crossing from Detroit, Mich., to Windsor. He is a man 40 years old, has children, and was employed at a billiard saloon. He had previously suspected his wife of infidelity, and had secured a criminal warrant for her arrest and that of her paramour. To prevent the execution of the warrant the guilty parties fled to Windsor, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. Here, at her request, Phipps twice visited his wife, taking with him each time one of their four children, who remained in his custody. The woman's legal advisers counseled her to have her husband visit her, as that would amount to the condoning of the original offense. One night the woman returned to Detroit, drove to the house where her husband and children were boarding, abducted the latter during his absence, and sent them to Ohio. When Phipps learned this he got a revolver, assumed a disguise, and started for Windsor, intending to kill the companion of his wife. It was not his intention to molest her, but upon reaching the ferryboat he found his wife a fellow-passenger. He revealed himself to her, and reproached her for taking the children. Angry words followed, and in his passion Phipps drew the revolver intended for another and discharged it at his wife. The other passengers rushed forward and Phipps was felled to the deck with a blow from a chair. Springing to his feet he again shot his wife and was a second time knocked down. This was repeated a third time, the last shot killing her. Phipps was arrested as soon as the boat landed at Windsor, and was placed in jail.

The story of his escape is a romantic one.

Phipps is an intelligent-appearing man of medium hight, fair complexion, and heavy mustache. He was dressed in a genteel suit of dark clothing, wore a soft hat, and well-polished, trim-fitting shoes. His well-knit figure, keen eye, and erect bearing show him to be a person of pluck and endurance. He was born in England, but came to this country at the age of 7 years. He served through the Rebellion in Company F of the Eighth New York Cavalry, was twice wounded, and at the expiration of the War was honorably discharged. It was upon this record that he based his appeal to get away from Canada, as he wished to be tried at Detroit. He says that he will willingly return to Detroit, but will not return to Canada without being extradited. He will be held to await action of the Canadian or Michigan authorities.

THE LATE WENDELL PHILLIPS.

What Cassius M. Clay Says About His Oratory.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 16.—A letter on Wendell Phillips, written by Cassius M. Clay to the *Commercial-Gazette*, says, among other things: "But, after we have said all in his favor that can be truly said in his favor, Phillips could not be the greatest and most eloquent speaker of his country because he was wrong, wrong in his conception and his treatment of the most eminent premise of the problem he set himself to solve. For the slave he was willing to break up the Union of the States. In that he was wrong. In that he was weak. Like Paris, he had a vulnerable spot, and therefore he fell short of the highest eloquence and failed to be a first-class hero among men. No man has been more sorely pressed than I in this contest between liberty and the slave power; no man has had greater personal provocation to take up his household gods and, 'shaking the dust from his feet,' go into strange lands and thus leave the remorseless slaveholder to his fate. But there was a higher sentiment than self-elevation or even of self-preservation which held me to my work. It was the Union of the States and the grand destiny which God had allotted them. Not 'Union and slavery,' but the Union without slavery, 'one and inseparable.'

"Now, when I had given up my lecture to hear Phillips, when I listened to anathemas against the Union and our fathers, I felt the same indignation that I did against slavery itself. I had the greatest difficulty in restraining myself from rising up at his closing and speaking the conscientious objections which my calmest thought decreed. What was the use? He was doing great good in his own way, and I had a field for all my efforts, and more, without antagonizing my allies. The upshot was proved error, because at the breaking out of the War Phillips and that school were found active in the Union, practically with the slave power; they, by a dissolution of the Union, to destroy, and the South, by the same means, to save slavery. But these men had the good sense at last to see their error and to join late in the same common battle for a common cause."

NEW YORK GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Prices of No. 2 red wheat on the option list were advanced—through various fluctuations—about ⅜c a bu on a fair speculative movement. For prompt delivery more interest was evinced, chiefly by export buyers (these mainly as representing orders for the Continent) and on less urgent offerings, quotations have been generally very well supported. No. 2 in elevator is scarce and wanted, quoted up near the extreme close ½@¾c per bu; spring very dull. Sales: No. 1 red in elevator, $1.21½; No. 2 red, $1.13¾@1.14½ in elevator and $1.08¾@1.09 in store, and $1.10¼@1.10¾ delivered afloat from store, closing at $1.14½ asked, in elevator. Option sales today—No. 2 red futures: February, $1.08¾@1.08⅞ asked; March, $1.09⅛@1.09⅝, $1.09½; April, $1.11½@1.12, $1.11⅞; May, $1.13¾@$1.14¼, $1.14⅛; June $1.14⅞@1.15⅜, $1.15⅛ bid. Corn irregular on prompt deliveries, generally weaker, No. 2 giving way about ½@¾c a bu, on moderately active business, partly for shipment. Sales No. 2 afloat 63¾@65c, closing at 64c, and in elevator, in lots, 63@63½c closing at 63c; do old crop, in store, at 64@64¼c, mostly at 64c; No. 3 in lots at 60c. No. 2 futures: February, 63c; March, 63⅛@63⅝c; 63½c bid; April, 64¼@64¾c; 64½c; May, 65 5-8@66c; 65¾c; June, 66⅛@66⅜c; 66¼c. Oats strong for prompt delivery; graded white gaining for the day ¼@½c a bu on lighter offerings and a pretty fair demand, in good part on local account. Sales No. 1 white in elevator, 47c; No. 2 white in elevator 45@45½c, closing at 45½c asked; No. 2 in store and elevator at 41¾@42¾c, closing in elevator at 42c and delivered 43c; No. 2 Chicago afloat 43⅛@43¾c. No. 2 futures: February 41¾; 41¾ asked: March 41½@41¾c, 41⅝c bid; April 42¼@42¾c, 42½c bid; May 42⅞@43⅛c, 43c; June A 43¾c. Rye—Held firmly, but dull.

PROVISIONS—Business in hog products on a more liberal scale, notably in the instance of Western steam lard, on the option list, but irregular and generally lower prices, in sympathy with the bearish temper of speculation at the West. A very moderate demand noted for pork for early delivery at easier prices, with mess pork quoted at $17.75@18.25, as to brands; family mess, $19.00@19.75; clear backs, $19.75@21.00; extra prime, $17.00@17.50. Cut meats firm and wanted; offerings light; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, quoted here at 9⅛c bid and 9¼c asked; pickled shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled hams, 12½@13c; smoked shoulders, 9¼@9¾c; smoked hams, 13½@14c. Bacon dull and wholly nominal. Western steam lard in more request for early delivery, but at lower prices, with contract at the close at $9.90.

THE BENNETT-MACKEY ENTERPRISE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Postal Telegraph & Cable Company will be ready to open their office in this city for business by March 1. The Postal has among its Directors John W. Mackey, of California; James Gordon Bennett, of New York; and other capitalists who are hostile to the Gould companies. The system adopted is what is known as the octoplex harmonic pattern. One wire will answer the purpose of eight single wires, and it will be possible to send several messages over the same wire simultaneously. The company has already opened offices in New York, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, and intermediate points, and expect to reach St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and other intermediate points in about a month. President Mackey has instructed the General Manager to build as rapidly as possible to the Pacific coast. The Bennett-Mackey cable is expected to be in operation by June 1, and rates will probably be greatly reduced.

NEW YORK.

Prospects that the Troubles of McGinnis Bros. & Co. Will Soon Be Satisfactorily Adjusted.

John Livingston, President of the "Railroad Shareholders' Association," Claiming Considerable Attention Just Now.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

SERIOUS SUSPICIONS REGARDING THE INTEGRITY OF A NEWARK, N. J., LAWYER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Ex-Judge Finlay A. Johnson disappeared from Newark, N. J., a week ago today, and his family and friends have not heard from him since. He was Secretary and a Director of the Florida Mill, Lumber & Land Company, which owns valuable timber land. Mr. H. S. Turnbull Jr., of New York, is President, and Dr. C. M. Zeh, one of the most honored citizens of this city, is Vice-President of the company. All drafts of the company are drawn on the Treasurer, who is a bank man and has an office in Pine street, New York. The Secretary draws the drafts, which are countersigned by the President or in his absence by the Vice-President. During the last two or three weeks President Turnbull has been in Baltimore and Vice-President Zeh has been the Acting President. Thursday last the Treasurer in New York discovered that Vice-President Zeh's name had been forged to two drafts, one for $425 dated Feb. 8, and one for $427.92 dated Feb. 12, and that the first had been paid in full by the Manufacturers' National Bank of this city, and that the bank had advanced on the $427.92 draft $350. Judge Johnson, who had left Newark to go to Washington, D. C., could not be found. He had not gone to that city and he had not told his young wife where he was going. Meantime it was rumored that he had been operating, had lost large sums, got heavily in debt, and that he had used the money of a number of his friends. President Turnbull and H. C. Pitney Jr., a brother of Mrs. Johnson, went to her Saturday evening and asked her permission to open her husband's safe to get important papers belonging to the Florida Mill Lumber & Land Company. She gave her written consent without being informed that forged drafts had been found. President Turnbull and Mr. Pitney broke open the office-desk and recovered the books and private papers of the company. Johnson is a young lawyer and recently defended ex-Chief Clerk William A. Hall, of the Comptroller's office at Newark on a charge of forgery. He was once a popular Republican campaign orator, became a Liberal Republican during the Greeley craze, and finally trained openly in the Democratic camp. It is said tonight that Judge Johnson probably owes a large sum of money, and that he will never return here unless he is brought back by officers of the law.

M'GINNIS BROS. & FEARING.

THEIR TROUBLES PROMISE TO BE SATISFACTORILY ADJUSTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Steps were taken today by McGinnis Bros. & Fearing, the brokers who were obliged to suspend Monday, to get their accounts in shape for an immediate liquidation. Counsel and friends of the firm stated that the prospects were good for a speedy resumption of business. It was generally believed on the street that Jay Gould and his friends had set about putting the house on its feet again. The immediate cause of the suspension was the inability of the firm to meet a call for stock belonging to the Oregon & Transcontinental Company. This stock included 1,800 shares of Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, 1,100 shares of Northern Pacific preferred, and 6,200 shares of Northern Pacific common. It is said that President Endicott was desirous of effecting a settlement with the firm, and yesterday a certified check for $249,000 was sent to the office of McGinnis Brothers & Fearing, with the request that the stock supposed to be in their possession be delivered. The firm were unable to make the delivery. Their deficiency to the Oregon & Transcontinental was stated to be $97,200.

Brokers who were cognizant of the facts expressed surprise that Jay Gould and his friends should have allowed a firm to go down under the weight of the securities which they were interested in upholding. The report was circulated early today that Mr. Gould had determined to stand by the embarrassed brokers, and it was asserted that Mr. Morosini, of W. R. Conner & Co., was in conference with Messrs. McGinnis and Fearing at their office, No. 30 Broad street. Shrewd operators in the street remarked that Mr. Gould could afford to do much to prevent these Oregon & Transcontinental from being thrown on the market.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

HIS "RAILROAD SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION" SCHEME.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—An endeavor was made today to find out something about Mr. John Livingston, who is represented in a San Francisco dispatch to be the President of what is termed the Railroad Shareholders' Association, which, it is said, has been organized to raise funds to defeat legislation on all railroad commissions, etc. Mr. Livingston's office is represented to be in Temple court, in Beekman street, but inquiries there elicited the information that no one had ever been able to find him there. At the offices of the several railroad companies it was said that Mr. Livingston was engaged at various times in chimerical railroad schemes, none of which had ever been carried out. In some instances he had used the names of prominent parties in giving publicity to his projects, some of whom had come forward and disclaimed all connection with him and repudiated the use of their names. The circulars which Mr. Livingston has spread broadcast over the land receive no attention. An official of the Central Pacific Railroad Company said that his company took no stock in any of Mr. Livingston's schemes. The Railroad Shareholders' Association is presumably composed of Mr. Livingston, who plays the part of President, Board of Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer.

CIGARMAKERS.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The trouble in the cigar-factory of Messrs. Straiton & Storm will probably culminate in a strike tomorrow. The firm employs 2,200 men. The employés had a meeting today and determined to go out. A revision of prices had been laid before the workmen, which they at first accepted. It reduced wages on some classes of work and increased it on others. Today, however, they reconsidered their action. The firm will not accede to the demand to restore the old scale, and say they do not care if the men do act as they now threaten.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The Cotton Exchange has expelled J. B. Billups for irregularities in grading cotton.

It was reported to the Common Council of Bayonne, N. J., last evening that the embezzlement of City-Treasurer Smith would reach $37,183, or nearly double the amount previously stated.

FIGHT WITH A MADMAN.

He Attempts to Kill His Father and Mother, Both of Whom Are Seriously Wounded—A Terrible Struggle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The demented son of Amos Williams, an old and well-to-do resident of Middlefield, attempted to kill his father and mother today. The crazy son had been confined in an asylum, but was recently pronounced of sound mind, and therefore discharged. Today at the dinner hour Mr. Williams and wife discovered that their son William had again lost his reason. He attempted to get possession of a butcher-knife, with which he threatened the lives of his aged parents, but the father prevented him getting hold of it. The son then seized a shotgun and shot his mother in the head and neck, dangerously wounding her. He then fired at his father and filled his arm with shot. The insane man was disarmed, and will be taken to the asylum at Middletown tomorrow. The mother's wounds may prove fatal, but those of the father are less dangerous.

A MURDERER'S BODY REFUSED SEPULTURE.

LOGAN, O., Feb. 19.—Citizens guarded the cemetery to prevent the burial of William V. Terrell, the murderer of the Weldon family, who died recently in the Ohio Penitentiary, and whose remains were brought home by a sister. He was buried at the Terrell homestead.

The Tribune.

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MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Hazel Kirke." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Delicate Ground" and "Pink Dominos." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. McCaull Opera Co. in "The Beggar Student."

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. Haverly's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. Buffalo Bill in "The Prairie Wolf." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "A Diamond Mystery." Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music-Hall. Madison street, near Dearborn. Prof. Cromwell—"Paris and the Louvre" at 8 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark-street bridge. Grau's Opera Company. Curiosities. Matinee every day.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a Regular Communication of the Lodge at the hall, Randolph-st., corner Halsted, Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock. Master Masons cordially invited. WARREN M. BROWN, W. M. M. D. RAPP, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

ANNAM'S King assures France of his loyalty to his Gallic conquerors.

THE Mexican Pension bill will be considered in the House tomorrow.

THE day in the Senate was given up to the debate on the National-Banking bill.

CEREALS increased slightly in value yesterday, but provisions lost a few cents.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN dined with 200 priests in this city yesterday afternoon.

THE Iowa Senate yesterday passed the Prohibitory Liquor bill by a vote of 36 to 12.

NORTHERN PACIFIC people talk of a train from Chicago to Portland, Ore., in five days.

IN another column will be found the list of patents granted to inventors in this section yesterday.

COLLECTOR SPALDING is at Washington urging the placing of improved lights in Chicago harbor.

MUNICIPAL elections in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Allegheny City yesterday resulted in Republican victories.

BRADLAUGH was reëlected yesterday by the voters of Northampton, receiving the largest majority he has ever had.

THREE coaches are overdue at Lamoure, Dak., and it is feared their occupants and drivers have perished in the great blizzard.

THE Southern Pacific track is under water for a hundred miles and the people in certain parts of California are encamped on the high hills.

THE situation on the Ohio is horrible, and the charitable may give liberally with the feeling that they are doing an unalloyed good.

MCGINNIS BROS. & FEARING, of Broad street, New York, promise an immediate and satisfactory settlement of their financial affairs.

LUKE PHIPPS, of Windsor, Ont., was arrested at Pullman, Ill., yesterday. He is accused of the murder of his wife, and had escaped jail in Canada.

IT is said that Edmunds is the second choice of Arthur's friends for the Presidency. Lincoln they think to be the strong man for Vice-President in either case.

STATE aid has been refused to the families made destitute by the expulsion of the Anarchists from Austria. The matter was discussed in the Austrian House.

THE Company of Authors in England has resolved that a Company of Authors shall be established in America. The object of the English authors is to get more money.

THE wool-growers are becoming desperate, and have but little hope of securing an increase in the duty from a House organized on the express theory of a reduction in the tariff.

MEISSONIER painted a portrait of Mrs. Mackey at Paris. Price, 65,000 francs. She burned the picture, believing it to be a caricature. The painter, resenting certain remarks of this kind, wrote to the *Gaulois* critic that a duel would be imminent if he (the artist) were 50 instead of 73. The critic offered to kill Meissonier's son if that would help the old man any.

MRS. LARSON, who fed "Rough on Rats" to the man who had hired her as a housekeeper, was yesterday convicted at Muskegon, Mich. She will go to Jackson for life.

WE print condensed dispatches from the Shenango Valley giving hopeful opinions of the industrial prospects of that important region. The mills are buying stock to meet actual orders.

SOME of the Italian papers make the recent attack on Humbert's train to have been only a demonstration by brigands, which is a custom of the country, while other authorities talk of the affair as an attempted regicide.

BAD railway accidents happened yesterday at Trenton, O., on the Pan-Handle, and at Glenwood, Mo., on the Wabash. In the former wreck three men were killed and five injured; in the latter six persons were injured.

ENGLAND will send more troops to Egypt at once. It is hard to see wherein Mr. Gladstone has departed from the policy of conquest which the British people are determined to adopt either with one Premier or another.

THE garrison at Tokar made a sortie and captured some cattle and camels. It is thus likely that the town will hold out. The relief expedition, however, starts with a small supply of ammunition, and only two weeks' provisions.

AFTER an all-night session the House adjourned at 8:55 a. m. yesterday until Wednesday. In the early morning hours there was a scene of great confusion owing to Democratic opposition to a bill Congressman Hiscock was determined to have read.

A LARGE audience was present at Central Music-Hall yesterday afternoon to witness the forty-first annual commencement exercises of Rush Medical College. A large class was graduated. In the evening the alumni meeting was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

J. H. HALL and two other men have been arrested by Pinkerton detectives charged with the massacre at Mt. Pulaski in 1882. It is said that a woman who made the gags with which the victims were bound told enough to make intelligible certain incriminating statements by two of the villains.

THE gold and silver coin circulation now equals the amount of money with which the country did its whole business in paper currency a few years back. Then about $700,000,000 of depreciated paper did us. Now we have the paper risen to par and $795,206,778 in coin beside.

BEFORE the Superior Court at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday Solomon Claypool, attorney-at-law, asked Judge Taylor to step down and give personal satisfaction. The court was about to grant this prayer, when he reversed his decision and fined Mr. Claypool $50. The attorney then proceeded to pay, but the court issued a peremptory injunction, and the matter stands in abeyance.

AT Washington the latest talk is that Tilden favors St. Louis as the meeting-place of the Bourbon Convention. This has likewise been the understanding for several months here in Chicago, but it was thought that if Tilden wisely gave up the idea of obtaining the nomination he would abandon St. Louis. It thus looks as though Cipher Sammy held on like the Old Man of the Sea. Most of the live politicians now on the ground at Washington, however, are not charmed with the idea of a camphor campaign.

IF what the doctors say is true, we have taken a step in the direction of defeating the cholera. The German Commission report that they have discovered in a water-tank at Calcutta the identical germ or animalcule which the French investigators found in the lower intestines of the cholera-victims in Egypt. The same organism was also detected in a suburb of Calcutta. Now, if the scientists can find out how to kill this villain let it be done at once, and let no maudlin or Bostonian sentiment stand in the way!

THE more seen of the Habitual-Criminals act the wiser it seems. It has drawn the fangs from the eloquent lawyer so far as the most dangerous law-breakers are concerned. The lawyer may evoke barrels of tears—the general cataclysm may outflood the Southern rivers—but all the State's-Attorney has to do is to rise and show by record that the burglar in the dock has been in prison twice before. Down goes the burglar for fifteen years with mathematical precision, the Judge being liable to impeachment if any less sentence should be imposed.

GLADSTONE triumphed easily. In a House of 573 he received the votes of 311 members, although an Irish phalanx numbering thirty-four took the side of the Tories. The Government had counted on twenty majority. It got forty-nine. No principle was involved in this remarkable test of the Premier's strength. The Tories had nothing to offer save they were sick of Gladstone. They made a loud outcry, and the belief became widespread that the people of Great Britain wanted a change. They don't. They are to be congratulated.

THE outrageous despot who rules the German Empire in the name of Kaiser Wilhelm, and who has abolished what little liberty was once enjoyed by the Northern German people, is now and long has been conscripting Americans who revisit the scenes of their youth. It is said that he ignores Sargent in conducting negotiations with Washington on the subject. Mr. Sargent, on account of the vigilant interest he has taken in the great "pig-flesh" question, has incurred the personal enmity of the Chancellor. The Californian has been what is called a lucky man, but this is the greatest honor that ever yet fell to his lot.

MR. DAVID CABLE, of the Rock Island, has made a pretty good beginning in his fight with Mr. Goliath Vanderbilt. Several of his sling-stones hove in the sight of all the Israelites and the Philistines who are watching the combatants have sunk deep into the giant's head. Mr. Cable is not one of those trumpery "anti-monopolists" whom Mr. Vanderbilt, according to his own boasts, finds it so easy to buy. Nor is he one of those "reformers" whose vague idealities about railroading Mr. Vanderbilt and his kind are so fond of ridiculing out of the fullness of their own superior wisdom. Mr. Cable, in fact, knows a good deal more about railroading than does Mr. Vanderbilt, who made his record on this subject when in his examination before the New York Hepburn legislative committee he answered, "I don't know," "I can't remember," "I forget" to 116 questions out of 248 by actual count. David Cable does not conceal his contempt for Goliath Vanderbilt's knowledge of the business he professes to be the big gun of, and has no fear whatever of the results of openly defying him. Mr. Cable has awakened a lively curiosity in the public mind by his interrogative revelations about Vanderbilt's methods of enriching himself and his pals. But he has not told us half enough. It is to be hoped that he will continue his lectures on the Vanderbilt system of administering trusts. He has just piqued the public curiosity and enraged Vanderbilt, and it would be cruelty to animals to leave Vanderbilt half-killed and the public half-fed. Vanderbilt, who is apparently prouder of his fast tongue than of his fast horses, will, of course, talk back at his daring assailant, and when it comes again to be David's turn to throw another one of those smooth stones out of his sling we shall all hope that he hits him again.

A CYCLONE yesterday afternoon formed at the mouth of the Cahawba River, in Central Alabama, or still further southwest, and traveled northeastward in the valley of this unimportant stream, wreaking death and destruction in many places. The settlements worst stricken, so far as reports have been received, were Lead Station, Amberson, and Ladiga. From these points the funnel or funnels went on to Northern Georgia, where their presence was noted at various places. Every house at Lead Station was destroyed, and six persons were killed and fifteen seriously wounded. A special train went with physicians from Birmingham to the scene. The gyrations of the funnel involved a territory half a mile wide, leaving the usual snake-like track of utter ruin. From Oxmoor, six miles from Birmingham, there came rumors of great harm. Every house in Amberson was blown down, and Ladiga suffered great damage. The number of casualties in this region, which is sixty miles northeast of Birmingham, is put at fourteen persons killed.

THE COPIAH INVESTIGATION.

When the resolution was introduced into the United States Senate authorizing an investigation into the Virginia and Mississippi outrages, the Democrats, under caucus instructions, treated it with silent contempt, but at the same time voted solidly against it. The inconsistency of their attitude was pointed out at the time. If there was nothing in the matter worthy of explanation or defense the Democrats should not have objected to the proposed investigation; having objected, they should have given the country their reasons for opposing it. But the Copiah investigation, which is now going on before the Senate Committee in New Orleans, has already proceeded far enough to show why the Democrats were not prepared to answer the charges and yet were constrained to do everything in their power to avert investigation. The extent of the Copiah outrage has been supposed to be the murder of one man, Matthews, who was shot down because he went to the polls to vote after being warned to remain away, but the testimony already taken, which is only partial, has developed other murders, assaults, and infamies which have never been reported to Northern readers. It is well the investigation was insisted upon by the Republicans.

Some of the facts brought out thus far, in addition to the confirmation of the brutal character of the Matthews murder and the immunity extended to his assasin, are as follows:

A colored woman named Wallace testifies that the Thursday preceding the election a number of men came to her house while the family slept, put a rope around her husband's neck, and when he tried to disengage himself shot him dead and shot her through the arm. She and her children then fled to the woods. "Most of the negroes," she added, "went to the woods and staid for several weeks." Her evidence was confirmed by grown sons who were witnesses of the murder.

A colored man named Fortner testified that Thursday night before the election the bulldozers dragged him some distance from his home, stripped, tied, and stretched him, and then beat him until he promised to vote the Democratic ticket. He also took to the woods after this, remained four weeks, and lost his cotton crop. Other negroes were treated in like manner, and two of them were whipped till they consented to hold him (Fortner) while the bulldozers beat him. His evidence was confirmed by a colored man named West, who was staying at Fortner's house the night of the whipping.

A negro named Gilmore, 68 years old, testified that his house was surrounded Friday night before election by a body of armed men, who then broke down his door, rushed in, and made night hideous with their threats and yelling until he pledged himself to vote the Democratic ticket in order to save himself and his family. He fled to the woods, where he found a number of white Republicans as well as negroes.

Jack Thompson, colored, was driven out of the county, but was afraid to give the names of the Democrats who warned him.

These are merely samples. They indicate that Copiah County was under complete terrorization. The murder of Matthews has been shown up as an unprovoked outrage which was condoned and applauded by the people. All this testimony has been elicited notwithstanding the personal danger which every witness incurs who consents to give evidence, and hundreds of witnesses who could testify to other assaults, whippings, menaces, and flights dare not come forward. It is not strange that the Democratic Senators did not dare to discuss the Copiah outrages, nor that they voted solidly to suppress the investigation.

PENSIONING EX-CONFEDERATES.

It is significant of Democratic intentions that the first and only determined effort which the majority in the House of Representatives have made to pass any bill during nearly the three months Congress has been in session was called forth in behalf of what is known as the "Mexican Pension bill." Congress was kept in session all night to force this bill through. It proposes to grant out of the pockets of the taxpayers pensions not only to all the widows, children, and remote relatives of men who served thirty days or more in the Mexican war, but to pursue the same course with regard to the Seminole, Creek, Black Hawk, and other Indian skirmishes in the South and Southwest. For thirty or forty days' service in some little Indian "war" it is now proposed to confiscate the proceeds of 100 days' labor of industrial citizens each year, and pay it over to the person, or his widow or heirs, altho the recipient may have fought against his Government and tried to destroy it.

To understand the utter injustice of this proposition it must be remembered that all the men who suffered injuries in the Mexican war have long been on the pension-rolls; that all who served in that war were paid, and enjoyed an additional bounty of 160 acres of the best land they could pick out in the Mississippi Valley; and that the Indian wars, so called, were in defense of family and home, which called out volunteers or militia for a few weeks, in addition to the troops furnished by the National Government, and that these volunteers never dreamed of getting pensions unless wounded. But these local encounters with Indians were largely in Florida, adjoining Southern territory, and this is the circumstance which appeals so strongly to the present Southern Democratic majority in Congress. If the bill becomes a law it will enable a host of Southern ex-Rebels to fatten on Government bounty who would be excluded on account of their participation in the slaveholders' rebellion, for the new pension facilities will be construed most liberally on behalf of every applicant who is willing to pay a commission to a claim agent.

The persistence shown by the Democrats in straining their party forces in the House in favor of such shameful legislation as this indicates two things very plainly. The first is that Democratic enterprise in Congress is stimulated more by a desire to do something for the South than by any other motive. The Republicans in the House offered to agree to the bill if its terms were limited to the survivors of the Mexican war; but, as that would exclude the mass of ex-Confederates whose claims rest upon personal or ancestral participation in the little Indian fights, the Democrats would not accept the amendment. The second inference is that the majority in the present Congress is more amenable to the pressure of the pension agents, claim agents, and lobbyists than the ruling faction of the preceding Congress was. The appropriation bills are not even reported; the tax-reduction bill hangs fire in committee; the railroad-regulation bill is disemboweled; no progress is made toward the maturing of any of the necessary or useful measures which are demanded from Congress; but the Democratic leaders stand up boldly and make an all-night fight for a bill which proposes to open the doors of the Treasury to large numbers of their Southern constituents who have no valid claim upon Government bounty.

THE NEW LICENSE ORDINANCE.

The Council has now done all the harm it can. It has given the dishonest whisky-sellers an opportunity to violate the law, and to fight it in the courts, though the most they can hope to achieve is unnecessary trouble and confusion for the city and a little delay for themselves, pending their ultimate conviction and punishment, after they have squandered their money upon shysters who are urging them to resistance. There are members of the Council who voted against the uniform-rate amendment who will find it difficult to explain their course to their constituents, notably Ald. Hull, of the Twelfth, who represents an overwhelmingly American and anti-saloon ward, in which ninety-nine out of every hundred voters are in favor of a uniform rate. Hull grossly and shamefully misrepresented the wishes and sentiments of the people of his ward. We observe there was very little talk about the "outskirt" interests that would suffer, or the long distance between drinks. Their interests were lost sight of in the larger area of interests within the city—the interests of the dens and dives and low grogshops on State street, Clark street, Third and Fourth and Fifth avenues, along the river and Halsted street. It was for these the Council was operating, and it did all the mischief it could without actually violating the provisions of the law. It gave them the chance to attempt to nullify it, and that chance some of them will improve, though they will suffer by it. To complicate matters still further, and to make the collections of the revenue more involved and expensive, they have also instructed the Law Department to report whether an ordinance can be framed so as to permit their grog-selling friends to pay for their licenses quarterly, and if so to report a proper ordinance for the whisky license only. There are grave doubts whether such a division of the license is legal, as the State law provides that the license of $500 per annum shall be paid in advance and before the license is issued, or whether it is within the power of the Mayor to make the "license year" cover any other period of time. If he has such power, then it would involve endless trouble and confusion in issuing fresh licenses every three months, or one month, or for whatever time saloonkeepers might choose to take out a license.

Notwithstanding the obstacles which the Council has sought to throw in the way of the law and the encouragement which it has given to saloonists who intend to be dishonest, the general drift of the new ordinance is in the direction of the ultimate and unquestioned success of high licence and a future uniform rate. The violators of the law will be stringently prosecuted. They have no longer either technicalities or the doubt of the constitutionality of the law to help them. They will have to face the music if they sell whisky under beer licenses, and after they have been fined and imprisoned, after licenses have been forfeited, after they have squandered their money on bummers and shysters, and after they find that the honest saloonkeepers who are paying their $500 have no sympathy for them, but on the other hand are aiding in their prosecution, they will be content to abandon any further frauds and to comply honestly with the ordinance. When this is done there will be no further objection to a uniform rate, because there will be nothing to gain by discrimination.

NOT AFRAID OF VANDERBILT.

Not the least important aspect of the very bitter controversy which has been provoked by Mr. Vanderbilt between himself and the President of the Rock Island Road is the discovery which it has made public that there are some men in this country who are not afraid of Mr. Vanderbilt. This must have been productive of an almost paralyzing astonishment to this gentleman. He is worth $200,000,000; he controls more men, more things, than any other man in the country. He has been accustomed to see Legislatures, courts, corporation managers bow to him as to a Czar in the world of capital. But in this case he has run plump against a set of men who, tho not by any means possessed of equal wealth or power, decline to be intimidated by him into surrendering either their own rights or those for which they are acting as trustees, and will not even sell to him the vineyard on which he has, like King Ahab, set his heart.

It was time that some one should set himself like a rock in the path of this Colossus. Some of the most serious of the many moral results that almost invariably follow the appearance of too great inequalities of wealth among any people have already begun to make themselves manifest in this country. More and more in the society of the great centres like New York and Washington is to be seen the benumbing and debasing influence of subservience to mere money spreading down through all classes. The domination of millionaires in the Senate, the aristocratic character which Washington society is taking on, the impossibility of protecting in the New York courts the rights of the minority stockholders of the elevated roads, and the unquestioned position that is given in that metropolis to the men whose money was obtained only by betraying trusts public and private are some of the facts in a long line of evidence that shows how enormous fortunes are pulling down the tone of official and social life.

It cannot but be a wholesome thing in view of this tendency of newspapers, courts, Legislatures, leaders of fashion, trustees, minor capitalists, lawyers, and the employés of corporations to toady to the Bismarcks of the business world that the owners and Directors of the Rock Island have refused to surrender to Mr. Vanderbilt a control over the property which he had no right to ask for, tho he had the impudence to make a demand for it. That he would meet with any such rebuff we may well believe never entered the mind of the man to conceive. He is surrounded by parasites who are so anxious to retain his favor that they are afraid to tell him the truths that are for his own best interests, and their incitements and the servility with which he has hitherto been treated in the business world have led him to suppose that what he wanted he must have, no matter who possessed it.

More of this independent spirit is needed in our business world. The rush and success of the moneymaking of our last twenty years have left little leisure for the cultivation of the moral and personal qualities of rectitude on which the preservation of the wealth that has been gained and of the very society itself that has created it must depend. Methods have been legitimized in the hurry of the struggle to see who could seize the most of the riches of this new continent which, if still adhered to, will destroy wealth instead of conserving it. Mr. Cable strikes a sharp and stinging blow at some of the worst of these in what he says about the practices by which Vanderbilt is making monstrous profits for himself out of the stockholders whose trustee he assumes to be.

Though not spoken for the sake of the public, nor with any consciousness probably that there was any moral purpose to be gained by such utterances, these disclosures of Mr. Cable's—for disclosures they are, notwithstanding the interrogative form into which he puts them—cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the cause of public morality in the management of great business trusts. The immorality which allows Vanderbilt as a trustee to fill his pockets with the proceeds of sleeping-car company contracts, fast-freight lines, purchases of competing roads like the Nickel-Plate, all at the expense of his stockholders, is a fact which must be considered in the quotations of the New York Central stock, and that it will appear there no one need doubt. Morals and values cannot in the long run travel apart. These revelations with regard to Vanderbilt's management of his trusts are worth only less to the public than those made recently by Mr. Garrett about the methods by which Mr. Gould had swindled the public in his stock-watering of Western Union, capitalizing for $40,000,000 what had cost him but $5,000,000. Garrett and Cable are both strong men, and without probably meaning it they have, in facing down Gould and Vanderbilt, rendered the public an inestimable service.

SOUTHERN claims are coming up in Congress in every conceivable shape. Only a few days ago a bill was introduced to restore to the pension-rolls all those who had forfeited their claims by their treason. The Democratic majority in the House are fighting to secure pensions for their Confederate brethren under a pretense of service in the Indian wars; and the Confederates in the Senate are bound not to be behindhand. Among the bills before the Claims Committee of that body is the following, introduced early in the session by Brown, of Georgia:

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Court of Claims be and is hereby authorized and required to hear and determine the claims of the State of Georgia for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property of the said State that was seized by the United States during the late Rebellion, and the said proceeds turned into the Treasury.

This is regarded as the entering wedge whereby the Southern leaders hope to recover the full value of all property captured and confiscated by the United States troops during the War. The passage of such a bill would lead to the discovery of enormous wealth vested in the State of George while it was one of the Confederate States. The claims to which it would open the doors would include all the property taken or destroyed during Sherman's march through Georgia. The name of the State would be used as a cover to all classes of claims now excluded by the participation of those owning them in the Rebellion. But even if this were not threatened, why should a disloyal State have any more claim to confiscated property than a disloyal citizen has? None in the world, except that recent Democratic successes have encouraged the ex-Confederates to inaugurate anew their raids on the Government treasury.

NO LONGER able to evade the High-License law, now that the Supreme Court has pronounced it to be a valid law and not in contravention of the Constitution, the Common Council has passed an ordinance to meet its requirements, so far as the letter is concerned, and at the same time has conceded all that it can to the saloonkeepers by ignoring the sentiments of the orderly and law-abiding people of the city and of the better class of saloonkeepers themselves, who will honestly obey the law, and by conforming the municipal ordinance to the minimum requirements of the State law. In order words, in the place of fixing a uniform rate of $500, such as two-thirds of them had individually agreed to do, and which would have avoided all future trouble in its enforcement, the majority of the Council has adopted the discrimination as set forth in the State law. The result is what might have been expected from such a Council. It has given the saloonkeepers who dominate it all it could without infringement of the law itself. The saloonkeepers who deal in whisky will be expected to pay $500. Unquestionably there are some who will, for there are honest men among them, and it will be for the advantage of these that the law shall be rigidly enforced. The saloonkeepers who deal in beer only of course will pay the $150, for that is the minimum, but their number is small, as nearly all professed beer-sellers have always dealt in wine, "schnapps," and still stronger liquors. Many of them will still attempt to do so under the beer license, and their numbers will be reënforced by hundreds of dishonest grog-sellers who will take out beer licenses and sell whisky under them. In this manner the Council left the door purposely wide open for fraud, and those who are so disposed will commit frauds until they have felt the penalty of the law sufficiently sharp to make them desist.

A LARGE meeting in the interest of reform in the Municipal Government was held in New York City a few evenings ago, at which Mr. William M. Evarts said:

> The liquor-dealers are 10,000 strong, and they say that they each control ten votes, or 100,000 votes in all. I imagine if you tracked some of these ten voters from the liquor stores where they are said to be owned you would find that they went to other saloons, where they are counted too, and I'm afraid we must reduce their pretensions to all these voters just a little. I think that a great many would pass out of the array if they have to come up together on the same election-day. But, seriously now, isn't it a little hard on us that we should be called on to make a fight on the question whether or not the liquor-dealers own this city? Why is it that we are but an uncounted mob against the organized workers of this liquor interest? They unite all their interests for one common evil; why cannot we direct some of our energy and skill in the same course?

This is very practical, sensible talk, and it particularly applies to Chicago. When the respectable and law-abiding citizens of this city ask these questions to any purpose and unite themselves into an organization as compact and well disciplined as that of the saloonkeepers the liquor interest will not long retain its hold upon municipal politics. So long as they have no organization and there is no earnestness or resolution in their purposes so long they will be at the mercy of the whisky-sellers, and the City Government will only represent the interests of whisky.

Kicking a Man When Down.

Dubuque *Times* (Rep.): The comments indulged in by some of the papers of Iowa with reference to Ed Russell, late editor of the Davenport *Gazette*, are cowardly and disgraceful. Concerning the merits of the disagreement between Mr. Russell and the *Gazette* business management the *Times* has no opinion to offer. The parties interested can settle that between themselves. But the disposition manifested by a number of editors to kick Mr. Russell now that he appears to be down on his luck is unmanly and indecent. During his long connection with the *Gazette* Mr. Russell has shown a high capacity in all departments of the profession. He has a ripe judgment, an extensive experience in public affairs, a practical knowledge of the world, a wide acquaintance with politics and public men, a liberal education, and a special familiarity with the affairs of Iowa. He is a strong and very industrious writer, and, though sometimes wrong and extremely tenacious of his own opinions, he is one of the most sincere and conscientious men we have known in twelve years' experience in Iowa journalism. It will be long before the *Gazette* becomes a better paper than in Ed Russell's hands. Thus far it does not seem to us to have given such overpowering indications of improvement as to justify the frenzy of admiration into which the Des Moines *Register* and other papers have fallen.

YESTERDAY was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the venerable Judge Drummond's elevation to the bench, he having been appointed District Judge for the whole District of Illinois Feb. 19, 1850, by President Taylor. Feb. 13, 1855, the act was passed which divided the State into the two districts of Northern and Southern Illinois, the headquarters of the Northern District being fixed at Chicago and of the Southern at Springfield, and Judge Drummond then became District Judge for the Northern District. In April, 1869, the act introduced by Senator Lyman Trumbull creating the Circuit Courts was passed, and the 22d of December following Judge Drummond was appointed Circuit Judge, his circuit embracing the three States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. It is Judge Drummond's intention, as soon as he can settle up a number of matters now pending before him, to retire. He was entitled to do so on full pay four years ago.

As an E. C. remarks, the good wishes of the community will follow him into his retirement, with the hope that he will live long to enjoy the fruits of his long, honorable, and distinguished career.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 12,761,937 bushels of wheat, 5,658,169 bushels of corn, 1,596,022 bushels of oats, 1,757,809 bushels of rye, and 260,194 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 22,034,131 bushels, against 21,601,299 bushels a week ago, and 12,000,229 bushels at this period last year. Vessels in the harbor are laden with 91,200 bushels of wheat, 741,360 bushels of corn, and 101,765 bushels of oats. Total amount of grain in store and afloat here, 22,968,456 bushels, against 22,481,946 bushels a week ago.

Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 2,998,315 bushels of wheat, 18,397 bushels of corn, 2,506 bushels of oats, 25,690 bushels of rye, and 634,454 bushels of barley.

New York and Brooklyn warehouses are stored with 4,831,359 bushels of wheat, 1,845,034 bushels of corn, 2,286,340 bushels of oats, 171,448 bushels of rye, and 321,000 bushels of barley.

Visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada the 9th inst.: Wheat, 32,131,941 bushels; corn, 13,253,219 bushels; oats, 5,311,462 bushels; rye, 2,423,476 bushels; barley, 2,538,980 bushels.

THE Committee on Ways and Means has set a day to hear the representatives of the Free-Trade Club of New York and the Revenue-Reform Club of Brooklyn on the Tariff bill. We venture to promise to Mr. Pig-Iron Kelley that these gentlemen will be ready with "categorical answers" to all the "hypothetical" or other questions that he or his protectionist friends may be inclined to ask, and that they will not seek protection from Mr. Morrison or Mr. Hewitt or any one else. On the contrary, what they wish above all things is a chance to get the facts, and all the facts, before the committee and before Congress and the public. They carry no axes to Washington to be ground at the public expense, and they represent no interests except those of that numerous, powerful, but sadly neglected body, the consumers and the taxpayers. We may from pure charity whisper to the politicians on the committee that they also represent a great many voters.—*N. Y. Times.*

LOGAN is very much in need of means to prosecute his canvass, and it is understood that Dorsey has given him pecuniary assistance. Dorsey has frequently said that he would give $100,000 to defeat Arthur, and since he is quite flush with money since he sold half of his ranch to John B. Alley it is believed that Logan will enjoy the benefit of some part of that sum.—*Inter-Ocean.*

No matter how implacably the *I.-O.* may feel towards Gen. Logan the above untruth is not justifiable. It is hitting below the belt, and, therefore, against the rules of the ring. It is *not* believed by friend or enemy that Dorsey intends to offer or that Logan would accept a penny from him "to prosecute his canvass," or for any other purpose. Such malicious libels will hurt the *I.-O.* in the eyes of all fair-play men a thousand-fold more than it will injure Logan.

ALD. WICKERSHAM and Dixon well knew that they were voting directly contrary to the wishes and interests of nine-tenths of the people of the First Ward in opposing the uniform $500 license tax. They know that there is *not one* saloonkeeper in the First Ward who sells bear only, or intends to limit his sales to beer. They deliberately voted to give dishonest dram-sellers a chance to violate the law. They acted under a cowardly, unmanly apprehension that if they did not give them a chance to commit fraud they would be offended and vote against Dixon's reëlection this spring. But suppose the honest portion of the saloonkeepers and voters generally who were misrepresented by Dixon's vote should not support his reëlection he would be overwhelmingly defeated unless the professional ballot-box stuffers of the ward came to his rescue.

"TURKEY BOTTOM," the Goose Island of Cincinnati, was wiped out by the recent floods. The Democratic denizens of the locality had a good bath for once in their lives. Hoadly's organ thinks that visitation was a hint to the Bottom Turkeys to perch on a higher roost. They may think this is rather cold comfort for them in their misfortunes.

IT was openly asserted and confessed on all sides in the Council that the object in passing a discriminating liquor ordinance was to give saloonists a right to take out $150 beer licenses in order to commit fraud by selling whisky and other hard drinks under it. No Alderman had the hardihood to say that he believed those who got beer licenses would not sell whisky in violation of law. None of the advocates of the discriminating license took the trouble to deny that the purpose of this bill was to give the dram-sellers a chance to vend hard drinks and cheat the city out of $350 license tax at the same time.

THERE is danger that the Edmunds Land bill, having safely passed the Senate, may be defeated in the House. A formidable lobby, well provided with spoils of New Mexico land grabs, will be ready to fight the bill and defeat or emasculate it. The measure may be briefly described as a law to quiet titles in States and Territories in which land-grants to private parties have brought confusion. Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden purchase we acquired California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and a portion of Wyoming. These acquisitions came to us burdened with private land-grants, the validity of which was officially acknowledged. Consequently, the manufacture of fraudulent claims has been one of the most active industries of the region described. California and Nevada are now comparatively "quieted" as to land titles. But in some of the Territories, especially in New Mexico, the speculator in Mexican grants is active and audacious. The enactment of the Edmunds bill, while it would not make these harpies disgorge any portion of their ill-gotten gains, would destroy their business and put an end to their burrowing. And that is reason enough for the clamor raised against the bill.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE facts about the Gilchrist process for making steel which were brought out before the Ways and Means Committee Saturday are not calculated to win votes for protection in the South. Bessemer steel and its products had under the old tariff a protection varying from 20 per cent to 88 per cent and averaging over 40 per cent. Under the new tariff the rates are nearly the same, with the exception of steel rails. The theory is that this tax is needed to enable the steel mills to pay good wages. Yet these mills are owned by men who have paid $275,000 for the Gilchrist patent in order to keep it out of the hands of Southern steelmakers, who with it could pay the same wages and sell the steel lower. It is these same men who are now resisting a reduction of only one-fifth in the tax on the foreign product competing with theirs, while they are taxing their own countrymen in the South the full amount by which the Gilchrist patent would reduce the cost of manufacture. They have the legal right to do this, but for men made wealthy by general taxation it looks a little greedy.—*Ex.*

A Washington dispatch says: Judge Wadsworth, of Erie; F. J. Firth, Philadelphia; J. T. Whiting, Detroit; John Gordon, Chicago; D. M. Brigham, Milwaukee, and others, representing the grain storage and carrying interests, are here to oppose the extension of the patents for the Wilson steam grain-shovel, largely used at our lake ports in the handling of grain. The last of the patents expired in March, 1882. An attempt was made to secure an extension by act of the last Congress, and the Senate Committee on Patents reported favorably upon the bill. Very numerous protests were received by Senators and Representatives from commercial bodies in all the leading cities, vessel and elevator owners, and, indeed, from every department of the grain trade against the attempt to levy anew this royalty tax on grain. After a thorough investigation the Senate voted down the favorable report of the committee. Bills have been reintroduced in both Houses of the present Congress to extend the patents seven years, and the same interests are combining to resist their passage.

TWO OR three of the prominent clergymen of the city have intimated that they shall make an appeal to their congregations next Sunday for help for the sufferers by the floods in the Ohio Valley. Why not make the appeal a general one? Would it not be well for all the clergymen in the city, without regard to denomination, to acquaint their people with the terrible condition of the sufferers and to ask them for liberal contributions? That would be missionary work at home which is sadly needed. The suffering in the Ohio Valley cannot be overstated, and the call for help is a pressing one. With all that has been done, much remains to do. If the ministers of the city would make a movement for relief all along the line the same day it would contribute very substantial assistance toward moving the burden of suffering.

ON the Citizens' League now will devolve the duty of seeing that the High-License law is properly enforced. It is perfectly useless to hope that the Mayor and the Police Department will do their duty in this matter. Chief Doyle may wish to enforce the law, but Harrison will not permit him. The Council is in sympathy with the law-breakers' gang. It is competent, however, for private individuals or organizations to act. The Citizens' League has done excellent service in enforcing the provisions of the Dramshop act, and can now do as much to punish those who violate the High-License law if they are properly sustained.

IN reply to the inquiry of a "Democrat," Mike McDonald, "boss" of the Chicago Democracy and the man who keeps Harrison in office, is not a brother of Joseph E. McDonald, of Indianapolis, who is being pushed for President, and we think he is not related to him by blood in any degree. Although he is booming for him, Mike is only a Democratic brother of Joe, and intends to be his spoils-dispenser on commission for Cook County in the event that Joe reaches the White House.

JAMES D. WARREN, Chairman of the New York Republican Committee, advises Senator Warner Miller that the best thing he can do is "to help the State to send an Arthur delegation to Chicago." The New York *Times* pertinently reminds Mr. Warren that "the State" has called for no "help" in this matter, and adds that it wishes none. Mr. Warren has an exalted idea of his prerogative as Chairman.

"THERE is not a man who will take out a $150 license," said Ald. Dalton in the Council Monday, "who will not sell spirits under it." There is not a man in the Council who does not know that that is true. In passing the graded ordinance the Chicago Aldermen have legislated knowingly to encourage fraud and perjury. They fulfilled their contract with Mette, McKeough, Hansbrough & Co.

THERE are several good men on the February grand jury. They have not much time for investigation now, it is true, but by hard and intelligent work they may be able to deal with the ruffians who sell liquor to youths, girls, and weak-minded inebriates; also with the venders of obscene prints. The "underground-wire" men in the jury ought not to be able to prevent action in both these matters.

PERSONALS.

The Czar of Russia has been told by his physicians that a less secluded life is necessary to restore his nerves. He now devotes much time to social gayeties.

Mr. Eugene Weeks, an American artist, who has been elected Professor of the Royal Academy of Florence, Italy, has recently returned to this country for a brief visit, bringing with him a collection of his pictures, among which are some striking views made last summer in the neighborhood of Titian's house.

Mr. A. M. Broadley, the legal defender of Arabi Pasha, has rooms in the Temple, London, furnished in strange contrast to the remainder of that sombre, dingy, and prosaic precinct. The entrance is a Saracenic archway, hung with a Tunisian portière, and within are Shiraz carpets, divans, colored lamps, velvet wall-hangings, blazoned with Koran texts—once palls covering the catafalque over the grave of the Sidi Ben Awib, who was buried in Kairwan nearly 1,200 years ago—and a host of brilliant, quaint, and curious tokens of North Africa and the Orient.

"One March day," says the venerable Bishop Pierce (Methodist), of Georgia, "I rode ten miles through a drenching rain to Flatrock chapel, only to find two persons there—a man and a boy. After waiting a few minutes, I said: 'We might as well leave here, as there will be no congregation.' But the man quietly responded: 'Through five miles of pelting rain I have come to hear preaching.' I saw my duty and replied: 'You are right. Your are entitled to it.' For one hour I addressed my little congregation, and was never listened to with more attention."

"Gen. Gordon's telegram to Khartoum," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is thoroughly characteristic, recalling the laconic terseness of his famous speech when he entered upon his duties as Governor-General of the Soudan. It was expected that

he would make a long address, but he dismissed the assembly with a single sentence: 'I will try to hold the balance even.' These pregnant sayings of Gordon will serve as the finger-posts of the history of his mission. When his views on the Soudan appeared in our columns he remarked, 'A shot has been fired.' When he was sent to the Soudan he said, 'I received orders to cut the dog's tail off, and I will do it coute que coute.' At Port Said, when some one asked him if he would not prevent the evacuation of Khartoum, he answered dryly, 'I shall probably obey my instructions.' At Cairo, when he refused an escort, he exclaimed, 'I will go with an army or go alone.' And now, the latest of the series of these utterances, and perhaps the most characteristic of them all, 'You are men, not women. Be not afraid. I am coming.'"

FOREIGN NOTES.

Sir Thomas Brassey, the English millionaire member of Parliament, is to be made a Peer. It is not known whether it is because of his father's money or his wife's literary reputation.

Jesse Collings said recently that the difference between Henry George and the English landlords was that while he preached confiscation they practiced it. They exact rent from the farmers on the farmers' own improvements.

At an auction sale in London recently the original lease of the farm at Ellisland to Robert Burns, with the poet's transfer of it to another party, was sold for £33 ($165). A copy of the Kilmarnock edition of his works fetched £51 ($255).

Mr. Mallock, the author, is to be the Tory candidate for the St. Andrews boroughs in Scotland. Between now and the dissolution of Parliament he proposes to address them a political epistle every month as an antidote to the evil preachings and teachings of the organs of Scotch Liberalism.

England, notwithstanding its desire that Chili and Peru shall pay their foreign creditors, will hardly try to establish a board of financial control in these countries. Yet there is as much reason for such a course as there was in the case of Egypt. The experiment in the latter case did not work well.

The military critic of the London *Saturday Review* ridicules Lord Wolseley's recent eulogy of the British army and accuses him of trying to flatter the authorities at the war office. Nothing can be more absurd, says the *Review*, than the comparison between the English army and that of any continental power.

Viscount Berehaven, who recently succeeded his father as Earl of Bantry, has been a private soldier in a British regiment. Richard Westenra, Lord Rossmore's brother, who died the other day, was a Sergeant in the Royal Irish Dragoons. Many of the Irish Peers and their sons and brothers are a sorry lot. The Gladstone Land act has not improved their position either.

The first county election held in England under the Corrupt Practices act was that in West Somerset Saturday, and it was a great disappointment to the Liberals. The Tory candidate, Elton, was elected over the Liberal, Lord Kilcoursie, by a majority of 752. The figures were: Elton, 3,709; Kilcoursie, 2,995. In 1880 the Liberals polled 2,967 and the Tories 3,156. The schoolmaster has not been abroad sufficiently among the farmers of West Somerset.

Mr. Parnell's absence from the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party Monday clearly indicates that he has no sympathy with those who voted for Sexton's rash resolution to help their implacable enemies the Tories. The defeat of the Liberals now would mean dissolution. The Parnellites are badly prepared for such an event. They find it no easy matter now to secure candidates for the two or three Parliamentary seats vacant. It would be impossible for them to find desirable candidates for the forty or more seats which would naturally fall to them in the event of a dissolution. Sexton's motion is a blunder. It is to be feared that some of the hot-headed Irish parliamentarians are not sufficiently loyal to their leader.

Marriot, the Liberal member of Parliament for Brighton, who announced his purpose to vote for censure on the Gladstone Government's Egyptian policy, is the same person who about a month ago published a pamphlet denouncing Mr. Chamberlain because he is a Radical, is wealthy, and cultivates orchids, one of which he occasionally wears in his buttonhole. Marriot is an eccentric person, was formerly a minister of the Church of England, and is now a barrister without practice. The Liberals at Brighton passed resolutions the 1st of February asking him to resign his seat because he was trying to sow dissensions in the Liberal ranks. He entered Parliament for the first time in 1880, winning the second seat for Brighton from a Tory by a small majority. Though the constituency numbers 12,657, he received but 4,904. He will probably receive the Tory nomination on seeking reëlection, and will in all probability be successful. Brighton is the residence of old army pensioners, aristocratic annuitants, and small capitalists who are interested in Egyptian bonds, and in the officeholding army at Cairo and Alexandria. Being thrown over by the Liberals, Marriot has adroitly managed to find comfort among the Tories. Mr. Labouchère, in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, refers to him as an ignorant, servile person, who is aware that his only chance in life is to perpetuate class distinctions and to prevent the possibility of the masses competing with his class.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Hazel Kirke" at McVicker's.

"Hazel Kirke," as performed by a company from the Madison Square Theatre, New York, is drawing light audiences at McVicker's this week, and as a dramatic attraction it has evidently been worn threadbare. It is easy to understand the popularity which the piece once enjoyed, for it has more fibre than the majority of Madison Square plays and it appeals to sentiments that are not overrefined and to taste that is not overcultured. Its gradual lapse into obscurity, however, will hardly be regretted by any save the growing generation of school-girls. The simplicity and directness of the story, as well as the natural pathos of the incidents in which Hazel and her father figure, are explained on the hypothesis of plagiarism, for it is generally admitted that the piece is the outgrowth of an old drama entitled, "The Iron Will." It is presumed that the filling-in of the picture is original as it is extremely infantine, and the humorous characters are modeled upon mild types of insanity. What is particularly strange is that some of the most disagreeable features of the play have survived so many performances. For instance, in the first act 'Squire Rodney, who pretends to be a sort of rural hero, threatens Lord Travers with death if the latter dishonors Hazel Kirke. There is no occasion for this outbreak, but, instead of resenting the insinuation, Lord Travers shakes hands with the 'Squire, admitting that in the emergency alluded to he would deserve a punishment worse than death. This exhibition of execrable taste is made in the presence of the young lady who is the unfortunate subject of the conversation. It does not seem to strike the heroic 'Squire and the noble Lord that they have been guilty of any breach of propriety.

Mr. Couldock gives a strong and painfully harsh portrayal of Dunstan Kirke—a miller, whose peculiarities consist in quoting Scripture, losing his temper, insulting visitors, and cursing his child. In novels and dramas this sort of character is always held up as good-hearted, and the more he outrages the decencies of society and disregards the rights of others the more reason there is to believe that he is a man of genuine worth. Mrs. E. L. Davenport gave a gentle and winning impersonation of Mercy Kirke. Annie Russell has not sufficient vital force even for the nursery drama in which she takes the leading part. The Arthur Carringford of Mr. Grahame and the Lady Carringford of Miss Rush have a melancholy interest as types of English aristocracy delineated from a New York point of view. De Wolf Hopper does not improve the imbecility of Pittacus Green, but rather revels in it.

Notes.

"The Beggar Student" by the McCaull opera company is continued this week at the Grand Opera-House. Satin souvenir programs will be presented to the patrons of the house Washington's Birthday.

A COUNTERFEITER.

Charles M. Clark, who was arrested in Peoria on the charge of making counterfeit money, was bound over by United States Commissioner Hoyne in the sum of $1,000. He manufactured, it is charged, 10-cent pieces, quarters, and half-dollars, which are said to be very good imitations. He was brought here by Officer Matson, of Peoria.

CUTTING THE ESTIMATES.

The Council Committee on Finance got as far as the estimate for the Police Department in the Appropriation bill. All of the estimates in the various departments have been cut down to the lowest figures.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Gladstone's Policy in Egypt Sustained by the House of Commons.

Turkey Anxious but Unable to Put Down the Rebellion in Arabia.

Bismarck's Latest Freak—Mrs. Mackey's Quarrel with Meissonier the Painter—Cholera.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

GLADSTONE'S VICTORY IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the debate in the Commons to censure the Government for its Egyptian policy Goschen (Liberal) said he had been asked to vote against the Government because he disagreed with them on some points of their policy. He was not prepared to give Lord Salisbury a blank check. [Tremendous cheers.]

Hartington, Secretary for War, said the Government had not abandoned their hope of a native Government for Egypt, which Government, however, might have to be aided by English advice, perhaps permanently.

Northcote said the present Government had spoiled the late Government's Egyptian policy. [Roars of laughter.] The Government had not answered the charge of inconsistency and vacillation, and a division on his motion of censure would not settle the question. He would have occasion to call attention to further proceedings of the Government.

The division was then taken and the motion was defeated—311 to 262.

The Irish party threw their whole vote—thirty-four—on the side of the Conservatives, yet the Government obtained a majority of forty-nine in a House numbering 573. Both sides brought every available man to the division. The result of the division was received by the Liberal members with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

EL MAHDI'S INFLUENCE SPREADING.

The Governors of the different Turkish provinces are ordered to forward all moneys in their treasuries to Constantinople excepting amounts necessary for their immediate wants. Said Pasha has applied to the Galata bankers for a loan to meet the expenses of an expedition to suppress the religious revolt in Arabia.

TROUBLE FEARED AT ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.

The British relief force will reach Suakin Sunday next and advande on Tokar Tuesday. Reënforcements have been hurriedly dispatched from Gibraltar and Malta under pressure. There is danger of an Egyptian revolt and the massacre of Europeans if the news of British checks arrives and Cairo and Alexandria are denuded of English troops.

TOKAR.

Advices from Tokar state that 200 of the garrison made a sortie and attacked the enemy, killing and wounding several of them, and also capturing a number of cattle and camels.

Orders governing the expedition for the relief of Tokar have been issued. The troops will take provisions sufficient to last two weeks. They will bivouac upon the line of march, each man carrying seventy rounds of ammunition, and there will be a reserve supply of 250 rounds per man.

KHARTOUM.

The influence of Gen. Gordon is so great that no fears are felt any longer for the safety of the garrison and people of Khartoum.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, Feb. 19.—The Sixteenth Rifles and fifty mounted infantry arrived today. A British troop-ship has taken to Trinkitat part of the Tokar relief expedition.

A man from Tokar reports that the garrison has plenty of food and water, but little munition. The garrison lost two men in the recent sortie. He says there are a few rebels in the immediate vicinity of Tokar, Osman Digma having sent reënforcements in the direction of the route between Tokar and Trinkitat.

Osman Digma, in a letter to Admiral Hewitt, says that as soon as he has finished Tokar he will treat the English the same as he has treated the Egyptians.

Gen. Gordon advises that the tribes be assembled for a conference.

BISMARCK.

FURTHER INSULTS.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Central News Agency publishes intelligence from Berlin which asserts that naturalized German-American citizens who return to Germany are again being rigorously subjected to military duty, and that the German Foreign Office ignores United-States-Minister Sargent and conducts negotiations directly with Washington.

IS HE WAITING TO "SOBER UP"?

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Bismarck, by the advice of the doctors, has postponed his return to Berlin. The Government is considering a new law directed against Socialism.

THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

MRS. MACKEY BURNS HER PICTURE AND MEISSONIER FILS HAS A FIGHT ON HAND.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The current topic of gossip is the dispute of Mrs. Mackey and Meissonier in regard to her portrait painted by the latter. The price paid was 65,000 francs. Mrs. Mackey was dissatisfied with the likeness, which her friends called a caricature, and she burned the picture. Meissonier resenting the remarks of the *Gaulois* wrote the editor he would fight Meyer, the *Gaulois* critic, if he (Meissonier) were 50 instead of 73 years. Meyer replied that Meissonier's son should take his father's place and fight.

THE CHOLERA.

DISCOVERY OF GERMS.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The German Sanitary Commission, sent to Egypt and India by the Imperial Board of Health to study the nature and causes, etc., of the cholera, has forwarded a report from Calcutta. The commission discovered the cholera germ in a water tank at Calcutta, and found in a suburban village, where the cholera made its appearance, the same microscopic organism which has been discovered in the lower intestines of the cholera victims in Egypt.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

MEETING AT LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the Company of Authors, established to obtain a copyright convention with the United States, Cardinal Manning spoke upon the injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works. Walter Besant moved that a company of authors be founded in America, and that the matter be brought before the American authors. Herman Merivale adverted to the disgraceful state of the law of dramatic copyright. Mr. Besant's motion was carried.

JOHN BRIGHT

ON THE LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE.

London *Times*: At the Birmingham Town-Hall, Jan. 30, Mr. John Bright said:

It is a very easy matter to abolish the law of primogeniture. In fact, more than a dozen years ago, when I was a member of Mr. Gladstone's first Government, the question had been discussed and a bill was under preparation for that precise object, and I think myself that there would be no difficulty whatever in these days, opinion having grown and advanced so much, in passing such a measure through the House of Commons. I know nothing of the House of Lords, but I suspect that even in that House a great change has taken place, for only the year before last a bill of very considerable value in the direction of which I am speaking as to the freedom of the land was brought into Parliament by Lord Cairns, and passed through both Houses with almost no difficulty.

Well, then, we should have the sons and daughters treated as sons and daughters, not as outcasts. Now, a man leaves, or the law gives, to the eldest son this handsome estate and this fine house; and what does it give to the other sons or to the daughters? The law gives, I believe, just nothing. [Cheers.] What would any man say to a father of a family who took his eldest son and gave him an education, sent him to one of your good schools in your neighborhood, or Oxford, or Cambridge, or elsewhere, and gave him the best education money could give, and left his other sons and his daughters without learning so much as their alfabet? Suppose such a case as that arose, what would humanity, or what would the moral sense of the country say to a disposition like that? Surely, if a man was bound to give to his children such fair education as he can offer them, surely he is equally bound, from the means he possesses, to make—I do not speak of equal provision—but to make some reasonable and righteous provision for all his children. If he neglects or omits to do this, it becomes the duty of the law, which a Christian-professing Parliament has made, to make that provision for them.

The law should consistent with natural justice, and with that course which a just and affectionate parent would have pursued if he had done his duty. There is no reason why the law of settlement and entail should not be so limited as to be practically abolished for all mischievous purposes. Transfers might be made perfectly simple. Ships and shares and many vast properties of other kinds can be transferred almost without cost. A friend of mine told me last week that he had lately bought a house in London. He was a member of the House of Commons. There was no difficulty about the title or deeds or anything, but the transfer of that house cost him £200. Why, it might have been done and not cost him more than 200 shillings, or less than that.

The amount of business transactions would be enormously increased, and whenever this new measure of reform becomes established as the law of the land, I hope the first great measure that will be undertaken will be to free the land of England from these feudal and ancient claims, and that it will be made free, as we succeeded five-and-thirty years ago in making its produce free.

CABLE NOTES.

The strike of the weavers in East Lancashire is ended.

Bradlaugh was reëlected to Parliament by a majority of 76, the largest he has ever had.

The steamer France has arrived at London from New York, with the loss of 114 head of catle.

At London yesterday 10,124 bales of Sydney and Port Philip wool were sold. The market was steady.

The Austro-French commercial convention has been submitted to the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath.

Ayoob Khan, in an address to the Heratees, states that he intends, with the aid of the Czar, to reconquer Afghanistan.

At Berlin the Emperor, Crown Prince, and Prince Frederick Charles attended a ball at the Austrian Embassy last evening.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath defeated—155 to 25—the motion providing State aid for the families of those expelled through the working of the laws against anarchists.

Parnell will go to Cork to assist John Deasy, candidate for Parliament of the Irish National League. He will probably address the electors upon the general policy of the Government.

Two versions are given of the recent attack upon the railway train containing King Humbert. According to one it was an attempt to take the King's life; the other makes it an act of brigandage to secure booty.

It is reported that the Princess Marie, widow of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, feels that she has been slighted by the Dutch Court, and will return immediately to Berlin. She will make Berlin her permanent residence.

Premier Gladstone gave audience yesterday morning to a deputation of members from the House of Commons. He informed them that the Government were anxious for the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a Minister for Scotland.

President Grévy has received a telegram from the King of Annam expressing the hope that the newly-completed cable connecting Hai Phong with Thuanau and Saigon will strengthen the friendly relations existing between France and Annam. The King also trusts that the treaty will be ratified.

CATTLE PEST.

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Affects Twenty-Five Head in Maine.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the *Journal* from Portland, Me., says that the suspected foot-and-mouth disease at Deering, a short distance from Portland, has become of so pronounced a character that the fact of its presence can be no longer concealed. Every endeavor will be made to prevent its spreading beyond its present bounds. Several days ago the rumor that the disease had made its appearance was contradicted, and the prevailing malady pronounced a simple hoof disorder that would readily yield to treatment. Wednesday last the Selectmen of Deering concluded to have a careful examination made of the affected cattle of Lemuel Rolfe; and Dr. F. W. Huntington, V. S., was sent for, who at the close of his examination pronounced the symptoms similar to those of the foot-and-mouth disease. Afterward, inquiry revealed the same disorder among the herds of Messrs. West and Pierce, of Falmouth. Up to this time no attempt has been made to quarantine any of these herds, though their disease appeared similar to that affecting the cattle at the quarantine station. Mr. Shattuck, who has charge of the quarantine station, has also a couple of cattle of his own affected with the disease, making a total of about twenty-five animals, besides the quarantined herd of imported stock. Dr. Thayer, the United States Inspector of contagious diseases among cattle, at once gave his attention to the matter, and instituted strict quarantine regulations over the infected herds.

The origin of the disease is somewhat shrouded in mystery, but it was probably brought over by cattle imported recently from Europe, as there had been no previous symptoms of the disease among any cattle in the vicinity of Deering. It is supposed that the imported cattle contracted the germs of the disease by eating hay furnished them on their voyage. That the virus of contagion can be thus transferred is well authenticated by English reports, which also state that it can be carried a considerable distance in the air. Its particles are minute, but they have a powerful vitality, and may adhere to the food that has lain before infected beasts; to the litter from the stalls, even after it has been heaped for weeks; to the clothes of attendants; to the floors, walls, or stalling of buildings; or to imperfectly cleaned cattle trucks. The disease usually appears in from three to six days after the animal's exposure. The temperature of the body rises to 104 or 107, and is followed by a smacking of the lips, a mucous discharge from the mouth, stoppage of the milk secretion, lameness, and continual moving of the feet. Rumination also ceases, and eruptions appear on the lips and tongue and in the interdigital spaces of the feet. The disease is not necessarily fatal, though it proves a severe strain on the system and causes a rapid loss of flesh.

MONEY AND STOCKS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Continued dullness prevails in the money market, and it is hard to find profitable employment for money which is deemed satisfactory. The low rate at which the city loans were taken reflects the ease and abundance of money which now characterizes the market, it being taken at a rate which nets the investor a little less than 3½ per cent for thirty years. There is still, however, a good deal of cheap money offering. Call loans are easy at 3 to 4 per cent, and there are exceptions on quick call at 2½ per cent. On time the best notes find purchasers at 4 to 4½ per cent, and there are exceptional transactions on sixty days' time at 3 per cent. In general business paper rates range from 4½ to 5½ per cent, with more or less doing at 6 per cent and upward on miscellaneous notes. At the clearing-house today the rate to borrowing banks was 1½ per cent, and New Yorks funds are again squarely down to par. The gross exchanges today were $10,825,464, and the balances $1,251,860. The stock market has been dull, with few features of special interest. Atchison opened rather weak at 78½, a decline of ½, and further declined to 78¼, but in the afternoon recovered to 79 on the last sale. On the last call 78¾ was bid. Mexican Central declined ⅜, to 10⅞. Union Pacific also opened weak at 81½, but in the afternoon recovered to 83, reacting to 82½, but touching 83 on the last sale. On the last call 82⅝ was bid, 83 being asked. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened at 126⅞ but closed at 126⅞, and 127 was asked at the close. Pullman recovered from 105 to 108. Wisconsin Central closed steady at 13½. Flint & Père Marquette advanced ¼, to 29½; do preferred ¼, to 101½, but afterwards receded to 101. Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis declined ½, to 27; Louisiana & Missouri River ½, to 23. Connotton Valley preferred advanced 7½, to 37½. Boston & Lowell was steady at 108. Boston & Albany advanced 1, to 179. Old Colony declined ½, to 138. New York & New England ¼, to 13¾. In bonds Mexican Central 7s were steady at 56½; do income 7s advanced ⅜, to 11⅜. Atlantic & Pacific incomes declined ½, to 18½. New Mexico 7s advanced ½, to 118½. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s advanced 1⅜, to 92½; Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s (Wisconsin Valley Division) to 100; Wisconsin Central seconds 3, to 42. Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis 8s declined ⅞, to 87. New York & New England 7s were steady at 98. Bell Telephone declined to 174, but recovered at the close to 175. New England declined ¼, at 41¾. Mexican sold at 21½ and Tropical at 2⅛.

A PRIESTLY WELCOME.

Archbishop Feehan Formally Received, Greeted, and Dined by the Clergy of the Archdiocese.

Kissing the Pastoral Ring—Eloquent Response of His Grace to the Address of Welcome.

He Is Presented with a Crozier and Other Insignia of His High Office—A Reception by Parish Delegations.

A CLERICAL DINNER.

THE ARCHBISHOP DINES WITH TWO HUNDRED PRIESTS—ADDRESS OF WELCOME—REPLIES.

Nearly 200 priests of the archdiocese of Chicago assembled at the priest's house of the Cathedral of the Holy Name at 1 p. m. yesterday to welcome formally Archbishop Feehan to their midst once more after his journey to Rome. Long before the appointed hour the parlors and hallways of Father Conway's house were thronged with clergymen representing churches in every quarter of the archdiocese. The Archbishop's carriage was driven to the door promptly at 1 o'clock, and, accompanied by the Very Rev. Chancellor Gill, he went through the spacious main hallway of the building, the priests with which it was thronged making a passage way through the centre for him. As the Archbishop walked slowly through the hall the assembled priests advanced two by two and, bending upon one knee, kissed the pastoral ring on the third finger of the left hand which his Grace extended to them.

A DINNER.

After this ceremony the clergymen, headed by the Archbishop and Vicar-General Conway, went to the hall of the cathedral school, which fronts on Chicago avenue, where a fine dinner was spread upon three long, elegantly-decorated tables. The Archbishop sat at the head of the centre-table, Vicar-General Conway being seated at his right, and the Rev. John Waldron Sr., of St. John's Church, at his left. Nearly two hours were spent in pleasant conversation and in eating.

Among the prominent clergymen present were:

Vicar-General Conway, the Very Rev. Chancellor Gill, and the Rev. Fathers John Waldron, of St. John's; McGuire and Lyons, of St. James'; Terry, Maloney, and O'Neil, of St. Patrick's; Hodnett and Mackin, of St. Malachy's; Foley and Hagan, of St. Columbkille's; Cashman and Campbell, of St. Jarlath's; Bronsgeest and Corbett, S. J., of the Church of the Holy Family; Noonan and Flaherty, of the Church of the Annunciation; D. J. Riordan, of St. Elizabeth's; Galligan, of St. Pius'; Dunne and Kelley, All Saints'; Morini, of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows; Tighe, of Holy Angels'; Butler and Delaney, of Immaculate Conception Church; Carten and McGuire, of Nativity; Flannigan, of St. Anne's; Kalvelage, of St. Francis'; Fischer, of St. Anthony's; Dowling, St. Bridget's; Ouimet, Notre Dame; Moretti, Assumption; Horgan, St. Agnes'; Demarteau, O. S. B., St. Joseph's; Essing, St. Michael's; Barzynski, St. Stanislaus'; Barrett, St. Stephen's; and Smith and Hennessy, C. M., of St. Vincent de Paul's.

Among the clergymen from the country parishes were:

Fathers Gorman, Gray, Groghan, Hogan, Bollman, Goulet, Gavin, Backus, and Martel.

FATHER CONWAY'S ADDRESS.

After dinner Vicar-General Conway, on behalf of the priests of the archdiocese, read an address to the Archbishop, of which the following is the substance:

A few months ago we wished you godspeed on your journey to the Eternal City. Our felicitations then flowed from the warmth of feeling. They sprang from the deep respect, chastened by esteem, enhanced by merit, that each of us cherished toward you. We felt that we were parting with a prelate who in all his ministrations had endeared himself to us, had appeared on every occasion the very ideal of the episcopate, exhibiting those characteristics so tersely yet so beautifully expressed in the words of the Apostle, "Oportet enim Episcopum esse non superbum, hospitalem, benigum, justum, sanctum."

We realized that we were losing, temporarily, a citizen of no ordinary mold; one distinguished by abilities and varied accomplishments—a man who stood forth a tower of strength in the community, unsullied in honor, inflexible in integrity, assiduous solely for the culture and diffusion of virtue.

Impelled by similar motives we flock thither today. We come to testify anew our devotion to the Holy See and our attachment to your person. We come to bid you cordial greeting and welcome you back to your loved home.

At the summons of Christ's vicar you left us. You hurried to the classic banks of the yellow Tiber, bearing the odors of the young yet vigorous branches of faith from the far fertile valley of the Father of Waters. You hastened to lay upon the tomb of Peter with your own hands the first metropolitan offerings of Illinois.

Archbishop, excellence rarely fails of recognition. The sun will burst through the clouds be they ever so thick and gloomy.

As a mark of sincere regard and a pledge of future amity, allow us to present you with a crosier and other articles appertaining to your office. These may serve to recall your journey to Rome, and the incidents connected therewith. They will also symbolize, and, we trust, vividly imprint on your memory the loyalty of your faithful priests.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S RESPONSE.

The Archbishop arose and responded as follows:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS: They only who have journeyed far from home can realize the feeling of relief and pleasure I experienced on finding myself here last Sunday evening. How much enhanced was that feeling by the warm and splendid reception you and the faithful people were pleased to give me.

But, not satisfied with that, you wished that we should meet here today in unrestrained social intercourse. It is, as it were, the sons of the household assembling together to welcome home the elder brother from distant lands. Then, forgetting his shortcomings, you speak to him only words of praise, assuring him that he has a place in your good wishes and in your hearts. More than this, taking advantage of the occasion of my returning from Rome, your extreme kindness to me is an evidence and a proof of your loyalty and filial obedience to him who occupies the chair of Peter. We all believed him to be a great ecclesiastic, wise, holy, learned, cultivated. But when one enjoys the privilege of approaching nearer to him, of seeing him face to face, of speaking with him, then you recognize fully the clear mind, the grand ideas, the lofty purpose of the chief pastor of the Catholic world.

I need not say how much I enjoyed and appreciated my visit to the Eternal City. I had no anxiety. The "atra cura" did not accompany me, either on land or sea. I had unlimited confidence, which the event justified, in all, and in the care and prudence of him who so well and faithfully presided during my absence.

Before I left for Rome you wished to manifest to me your great generosity; now, on my return, when I find your gifts before me again, I feel indeed embarrassed, and I know not in what words to thank you. They will always remind me not only of your great kindness, but also of my duty.

I believe that this mutual confidence and affection will continue, and increase with time. For me among the memories of the passing years there will be none that I will recall with greater pleasure than that of today.

The crosier, mitre, and pectoral cross presented to the Archbishop are the finest that could be procured in Paris, and cost $3,500.

POST-PRANDIAL.

After the Archbishop's response toasts were proposed to the health of Vicar-General Conway, the Very-Rev. Chancellor Gill, and the Rev. John Waldron, the oldest parish priest and the veteran standard-bearer of the arch diocese. All of the gentlemen toasted responded, the speech of Father Waldron being particularly applauded, as he interested his hearers by drawing a vivid and accurate comparison between the days when he first entered upon the Chicago mission as a young priest and the present prosperous condition of the church. Speeches then followed on behalf of the different nationalities comprising the church in Chicago, Father Beaudoin, of St. Viateur's College, Kankakee, speaking for the French people, Father Kalvelage for the Germans, and Father Molitor for the Bohemians. The party dispersed after receiving the blessing of the Archbishop.

THE PARISHES.

WELCOMING DELEGATIONS FROM EACH OF THE FORTY-NINE IN THE CITY.

Ten or fifteen delegates from each of the forty-nine parishes in the city assembled in the Holy Name School, corner of Cass street and Chicago avenue, last evening to formally welcome Archbishop Feehan and present him with addresses expressing the sentiments of their people regarding his safe return from Rome. There were over 600 men present. His Grace occupied the seat of honor on the platform. On his right was Father Kavalage, and on his left Father Waldron, while back of them were those who read the addresses and many of the clergy. The cathedral choir furnished the music.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST.

Judge Prendergast, who presided, said that representatives of all the parishes in Chicago, comprising men of every occupation, of every shade of opinion in secular affairs, and of many nationalities, had come to make public avowal of their respect for the high and responsible office of Archbishop—to testify their esteem for the personal character of its wise, modest, and zealous incumbent—to greet him with the affection which his work and course among them could not fail to inspire. They had come as loyal citizens of the great Republic in which liberty of conscience was universally enjoyed by all its people, to congratulate him on his happy restoration to the free city in which was his cathedral seat. His Grace, while traveling in distant countries, must have been filled with a noble sense of the dignity and worth of American citizenship when he contrasted the vigor, the enthusiasm, and the wide culture of the people of our Republic with the condition of the people in those countries where conscience was under restrictions, and where mere caste and privilege of birth usurped the place to which merit only was entitled. Here, free and wholly dissociated from the State, the church had demonstrated that she needed only liberty to develop her best and highest resources. Here her great and tender heart had come close to poor and suffering humanity, and throughout the length and breadth of our country her institutions of love, mercy, charity, and hope proclaimed how potent she was in manifesting and realizing the beneficence of religion. Among the institutions under his Grace's fostering care was one which would be forever associated in an especial manner with his name. Other monuments his Grace might have, but none that would be more expressive of his wise thoughtfulness, the genuineness of his personal religion, the practical quality of his patriotism than Feehanville. The State erected penal prisons to punish criminals, reformatories to reclaim the fallen, and opened the doors of charity to the penitent. It remained for his Grace to found in this community an institution neither punitive nor reformatory—an institution which did not undertake to revise the character of the vicious, but which conferred upon the State the highest possible service by removing the source of vice by rescuing from danger and perils before they fell those boys of Chicago whom poverty and misfortune would inevitably render outcasts and criminals. The community and each individual in it was indebted to him for this institution, one of the most beneficent within our boundaries. It was to be hoped that the example he had set would be followed, and that institutions for the prevention of the growth of criminals would spread and multiply, not only in this community, but throughout the State and Nation. It will be remembered of his Grace that he well understood the truth, that it was nobler, better, and greater to reach down into the low places and lift therefrom the unfortunate to higher planes of rectitude and life than merely to allow them to go headlong into evil courses and punish what ought to have been prevented. [Applause.]

Mr. Taylor, who helped build the first Catholic church in Chicago fifty years ago, and Mr. Armstrong, an old colored man, were called out of the audience and given seats beside his Grace amid applause.

Mr. Schultz sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

THE GERMAN ADDRESS.

Mr. Sebastian presented the first address, which was in German.

"Fatherland" was sung by Ed Schultz.

THE HIBERNIANS.

Henry F. Sheridan, commander of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, spoke for that body, saying that with the objects of the organization his Grace had always shown a generous sympathy inspired by a thorough understanding of their aims and perfect familiarity with their methods. When in other portions of the country the order had been misunderstood, misrepresented, and clouded, it had always found in his Grace a discriminating, stanch, and steadfast friend, for he informed himself of its character, and neither calumny nor ignorance had swayed his fidelity to his convictions. The order sought to elevate its members by requiring of them a practical performance of their duties as citizens and of their duties to their families. It required that they should not wear the name of Catholic and neglect those aids by which the church assisted her children to advance in virtue. It was not merely a civic society. A considerable proportion of its members, while rigorously complying with its religious and domestic requirements, had formed themselves into military companies. To render to the country of their adoption efficient service with arms would ever be the first duty of their military order.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Mrs Sheffers sang "Kathleen Mavourneen." Peter Kiolbossa presented an address in Polish, John Neeli one in Italian, and Joseph Le Boeuf one in French.

Michael Hare read an original poem full of warm greetings.

John Druby followed with an address in Bohemian, and Mrs. Sheffers sang again.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN.

William J. Onahan on behalf of the Catholic laity of the city and the Archdiocese gave his Grace a cordial and hearty welcome. The demonstration of Sunday showed how he was regarded by his Catholic children. All classes of the city without regard to denominational lines entertained toward him only the most sincere and kindly feelings of respect and friendship, and, as the Mayor had done, would equally welcome him home with true Chicago spirit and hospitality. [Applause.] In conclusion the speaker gave his Grace the assurance that in the future, as in the past, the laity would be ready to coöperate with their pastors in every religious and charitable work undertaken—the establishment of schools, and the elevation and extension of Christian education, the encouragement of works of charity and societies which would promote temperance and the general welfare of the individual and of the community. [Applause.]

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

Archbishop Feehan, in acknowledgment, referred to the occasion as one of great interest, and said they had come inspired by a great principle—that of divine faith—speaking in many tongues, and proclaiming in this newest, and freest, and greatest of nations the faith of Rome; and he felt proud that they were the sons of the faithful and the heirs of the generations that had gone before. [Applause.] When speaking to the Chief Pastor he inquired about the condition and affairs of this country, and, when told of the condition of the Catholic Church in Chicago and of the nations represented, he seemed pleased, and asked: "Do they unite? Do they live harmoniously?" His Grace assured him that they did, and the great Pontiff said: "I prophesy for the church in the United States, and for that great country a magnificent future. [Applause.] There will rise from the mingling of those races a nobler race, and the church will have a new life, a new vitality." The mission of the church to the United States was now what it had been from the beginning—not only to sanctify but to civilize, to elevate humanity, to protect the weak, to raise up the fallen and unfortunate; and this mission all felt assured she would not fail to fulfill. Such a greeting as had been given him would not only be an inspiration for the present, but a source of strength for the future. The occasion marked an era in the history of the church in Chicago. He trusted that the love and affection of the people manifested for him would always remain, as well as the unity, and harmony, and love for one another. [Applause.] This night would be an impulse to him to live and labor for the benefit and welfare of his most faithful people. [Applause.]

RUSH MEDICAL.

Forty-first Annual Commencement of the Institution.

The forty-first annual commencement exercises of Rush Medical College drew a large audience to the Central Music-Hall yesterday afternoon. Dr. D. S. McArthur delivered the valedictory, Prof. Norman Bridge the doctorate address, and President J. Adams Allen conferred degrees on the following:

THE GRADUATES.

Daniel Orville Abrams, Robert Samuel Albright, Elmer Elsworth Anderson, Henry Giles Anthony, Milo Avery, George Gilbert Barnett, Theodore Bruce Beatty, John Marquiss Blair, Robert Goodwin Bloomfield, Edmund Aaron Boas, B. A., Charles Virgil Bogue, David William Bolles, Milber Brink, Albert Leslie Brittin, Frank Broughton, M. A., William Burton Bunker, George Leonard Buland, Everett Henry Butterfield, Howard Malcolm Byail, Orlo Solomon Caniright, Daniel Howard Capwell, William Cargen, Franklin Langworthy Carr, Clayton Wilford Carson, Charlie Bartlette Chenoweth, Charles E. Clark, Charles Leslie Clark, James Thomas Clark, Leman Gibbs Clark, A. B. Charles Cochran, Benjamin Dorr Colby, James Edmund Coleman, Rice Payne Comstock, George Manfred Cook, James Henry Crosswhite, Daniel Cady Darrow, William Watson Daugherty, Willis W. Day, Albert De Bey, Gerardus Bernardus De Bey, Alvin Piatt Dewey, Charles Lodwick Downer, Gerry Elbridge Emanuel, Franklin Watson Eskey, Paul Caspar Freer, William Thomas Gilchrist, Charles Albert Gill, Arthur Edgar Graves, Thomas Henry Hall, Charles Hamil, M. A., William Wilson Hamilton, Jabez Dean Hammond, True Deloss Haner, Walter Clarance Hanscom, John Wesley Harris, B. D., William Calvin Hawk, M. D. Honorary—A. L. Justice, Gustavus Philemon Head, Matthew Quitman Hendrix, A. B., Charles Willis Henry, Edward John Hoag, Edward Alexander Holland, Edwin Kuhn Hoover, John Franklin Holt, Frank David Hulburt, Ernest LeRoy Hutton, George Inglis, Nils Roth Heyerdahl, Jacob Karn, Ph. G., Thaddeus Burritt Kent, Henry Lombert Knight, Arno Wiegand Kratzsch, Alvin Marion Lakin, Ph. M., Samuel Eikenbary Latta, Park Benjamin Leason, Ebberly J. Leigh, A. B., William Francis Lewis, Samuel Milton Littlefield, John Tullis Looney, Robert Sidney Lucke, Charles Francis Lusk, Patrick Henry Sullivan Lynch, James Reed Lytle, John G. Macnamara, Ernest Mammen, David W. Mathews, Caleb Eugene Mathis, Elbert Nelson Mathis, Daniel Seymour McArthur, B. L., Silas Edward McClelland, William Alexander McClintock, Lester John McClure, William Robert McCutcheon, Clarence Alonzo McGuire, Alexander McKean, A. M., Dupuytren Chauliac L. Mease, Ransom Dunn Melvin, Norman Edwin Mighell, Benjamin Canon Miller, James Theodore Miller, James Weston Miller, William Markle Miller, Wilbert Henry Monroe, Ewing Van Darian Morris, Frederick Howard Morton, Otto Mueller, A. B., Warren Wesley Murfin, William Deaderick Nelson, Garrett Amos Norton, Charles Martin Oughton, Philip Coffman Palmer, William Turner Patterson, Edward William Paul, B. S., Richard Alexander Peters, James Wiley Pettit, M. D., Marc Thompson Potter, William Leander Quivey, Austin Charles Lamothe Ramsey, Frank Robert Reynolds, Alexander Rixa, George Edward Rollins, Francis Robert Salisbury, B. S., Charles Willard Sanders, Frederic S. Senier, M. A. P. A., Henry Wilkinson Scaife, M. A., Edward Schifferle, Henry Newton Schlamer, Thomas Nelson Schnetz, Frederick William Shaley, A. B., Stephen Beecher Sims, William Thomas Slemmons, Charles Spencer Smith, Edwin Lorenzo Smith, William Henry F. Smith, Alfred Fuller Snyder, George Franklin Spencer Jr., Charles Henry Starkel, Joseph Turner Steele, M. D., John Cohade Stewart, Willis Claude Stone, William Smith Strode, M. A., Charles Henry Tasker, Homer Atwood Terrill, Henry Charles Thiele, A. B., Thomas Willard Thompson, John Charles Fremont Thorn, Amos W. Troupe, B. S., Jerome Jackson Tuthill, Lyman L. Uhls, Morton Smith Wardner, A. M., Charles Ira Walker, John Warren Walker, Abraham Lincoln Warner, Edward Was, Edward Watson, Benjamin Nicholas Watt, Wilbur S. Webb, Henry Bernhardt Welper, Frederick Jesse Weld, Paul West, Benedict Jones Wetherby, John Wyman Whiteside, Henry Percy Williams, B. A., Arvid Hjalmar Wimermark, Ph. G. John King Winer, Douglas Burtis Young, Thomas Zelen, M. A.

ALUMNI MEETING.

About 300 of the alumni of the college held their annual meeting yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific. Speeches were made by Prof. Gunn; Drs. Parks and Bridge, of Chicago; Dr. J. H. Murphy, of St. Paul; and Dr. J. C. Hinsey, of Ottumwa, Ia. The following officers were elected: President, William Fox, Milwaukee; First Vice-President, E. W. Whitney, Chicago; Second Vice-President, F. L. Wadsworth, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Emmons, Chicago; Executive Committee, W. T. Montgomery, B. W. Griffin, and A. C. Cotton, Chicago; Prize-Essay Committee, C. T. Parkes, C. T. Fenn, and J. S. Knox.

The Dinner of the Faculty to the Alumni.

A complimentary banquet was given last night at the Grand Pacific by the faculty to the alumni of Rush Medical College. There were about 450 persons in attendance, and the President, J. Adams Allen, presided. The Rt.-Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., said grace, and after an elaborate menu had been discussed the Rush College Quartet sang "Happy Are We Tonight, Boys," which was loudly applauded. The following toasts were then announced and responded to in the order named:

The Alumni, E. B. Shumway, M. D., class of '74, Peotone; The Legal Aspect of the Case, George A. Follansbee; The Doctor as a Citizen, A. A. Ames, M. D., class of '62, Minneapolis; The Latest and the Best, George P. Head, M. D., class of '84; The Doctors Who Preach, and the Doctors Who Practice, Bishop Fallows; The Press, Elias Colbert; The Hospital Interne, Dr. E. P. Davis, class of '82; Alma Mater, Prof. Charles T. Parkes.

When the program was half completed Prof. Hyde asked permission to vary it somewhat. In a few brief remarks he paid high tribute to President Allen, in whose eyes shone a kindly eloquence, whose lips spoke words of wisdom and wit, and in whose form beat a heart for the good of humanity and for Rush Medical College. On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Allen's connection with the college he took great pleasure on his behalf in presenting to the faculty and alumni the portrait which he here unveiled.

Round after round of applause followed as the covering was removed from a large life-size portrait, painted by John Phillips, occupying the north centre of the room and representing Dr. Allen seated in a chair, dressed in his professional robes.

Prof. Lyman accepted the gift in a few remarks, and stated that the portrait would be placed in the main amphitheatre of the college, where he hoped it might long remain before it was said to the visitor: "This man was the great and good physician, the untiring worker, and friend of humanity who for so many years was the President of Rush Medical College."

The banquet lasted until midnight, and was a decided success.

CROP PROSPECTS.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Farmers are quite well satisfied with the outlook of the wheat. While the winter has been an unusually cold one, the heavy snows have protected the plant completely from injury. The warm weather and warm rains of the last week have been favorable, and wheatfields now look green. Observing farmers say that the prospect is much better than it was at this time last year.

Handsomest Cards.

ever offered to the public are given by our druggists introducing Ward's Cream of Chalk for the teeth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Germicide prevents sewer-gas, bad odors, and sickness. 305 Wabash avenue.

PAPILLON CATARRH CURE

AN UNFAILING MEANS OF CURING NASAL CATARRH, BY INSUFFLATION. CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, AND HAY FEVER YIELD ALMOST INSTANTLY TO THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY. IT IS A LIQUID MEDICINE THAT DOES NOT SMART, BURN, OR IRRITATE; IT ALLAYS THE INFLAMMATION, PREVENTS ACCUMULATIONS OF MATTER, AND PERMITS FREE BREATHING. IT RELIEVES THESE MALADIES THOROUGHLY AND WILL PERMANENTLY CURE. ITS EFFICACY AS A CURE FOR HAY FEVER IS ESTABLISHED, AS MANY TESTIMONIALS CERTIFY. IT HAS BEEN USED SEVERAL YEARS. FOR OFFENSIVE DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE, OR LOST SENSE OF SMELL, TASTE, OR HEARING, AND PAINS IN YOUR HEAD, USE PAPILLON CATARRH CURE. WE CONSTANTLY RECEIVE REPORTS FROM PHYSICIANS AND FROM DRUGGISTS ACKNOWLEDGING THE SUCCESS OF THIS REMEDY. CATARRH IS A DECEPTIVE DISEASE, AND IF CHRONIC IS DANGEROUS. PAPILLON CATARRH CURE HAS PRODUCED CURES OF MANY ACKNOWLEDGED INCURABLE CASES.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE, SIX FOR $5.00. DIRECTIONS IN TEN LANGUAGES ACCOMPANY EVERY BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SHOES

MADE "TO ORDER"

Of the best French Calf, French Kid, or Dongola, in the most durable and artistic manner, and sold at reasonable prices.

Orders are solicited with the assurance that shoes of unsurpassed merits will be secured.

C. E. WISWALL & CO.,

79 Madison-st.,

Retailers and Manufacturers of Fine Boots and Shoes.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

They who work early and late the year round need, occasionally, the healthful stimulus imparted by a wholesome tonic like Hostetters Stomach Bitters. To all, its purity and efficiency as a remedy and preventive of disease commend it. It checks incipient rheumatism and malarial symptoms, relieves constipation, dyspepsia, and biliousness, arrests premature decay of the physical energies, mitigates the infirmities of age, and hastens convalescence. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

MRS. I. C. LIVERMORE

Gives her address as requested for parents wishing to send daughters under her care to Europe this spring. References: 237 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Upholstery GOODS AND CARPETS.

OUR NOVELTIES FOR THE Spring Trade

Having arrived we cordially invite our customers and the public to favor us with an inspection.

Our stock embraces the latest styles and the choicest designs, both in Foreign and Domestic manufacture, including

Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Portieres, Lace Curtains, And Fringes.

We would call special attention to our incomparable line of Raw Silk and Turcoman Curtains.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

CHINA SILK HOSIERY, AT $1.75 Per Pair.

The above goods are All Silk, and are to be had in the latest fashionable shades, namely:

English Moss, Reddish Browns, Indian Blues, Lawn Greens, Golden Browns, Egyptian Reds, Pink and Blue, etc.

We assure our patrons that this is the best bargain ever offered in this country on

"Silk Hosiery!"

"Out-of-town" orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.

Has been used for years in a million homes.

Its great strength makes it the cheapest.

Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

DISSOLUTION.

To Whom It May Concern: The partnership heretofore existing between Herman Sigmund and Peter Mueller, under the firm name of Sigmund & Mueller, being dissolved, the accounts due to said firm are to be paid to Mr. Herman Sigmund.

HERMAN SIGMUND,
PETER MUELLER.

Chicago, Feb. 19, 1884.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Arthur's Friends Planning to Secure the New York Delegation—Edmunds' Chances.

Republican Victories at the Municipal Elections in Pennsylvania—Danville.

A Minnesota Democrat for Tilden—He Claims There Is a Split in Republican Ranks.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

THE CALL FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Republican voters of Illinois are requested to elect delegates to a Republican State Convention, to be held in the City of Peoria Wednesday, April 16, 1884, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of electing four delegates at large and four alternates to the Republican National Convention, to be held at Chicago June 3, 1884. The Republican National Committee has issued the following rule relating to the election of delegates:

The delegates at large shall be chosen by popular delegate State conventions, called on not less than twenty days' published notice, and held not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days before the time fixed for the meeting of the National Convention.

The Republicans of the various Congressional districts shall have the option of electing their delegates at separate popular delegate conventions, called on similar notice, and held in the Congressional districts at any time within the fifteen days next prior to the meeting of the State conventions, or by subdivisions of the State conventions into district conventions; and such delegates shall be chosen in the latter method if not elected previous to the meeting of the State conventions. All district delegates shall be accredited by the officers of such district conventions.

Also for nominating two Presidential Electors-at-Large and twenty District Electors;

Also for nominating candidates to be voted for at the November election of 1884, to fill the following offices—to-wit:

Governor,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Secretary of State,
Auditor of Public Accounts,
State Treasurer,
Attorney-General,

Also one Supreme Court Clerk for each of the three Grand Divisions and one Appellate Court Clerk for each of the four Appellate Court Districts.

The basis of representation will be the vote cast for the Republican Presidential Electors in 1880—to-wit: One delegate for every 400 votes, and one for each fraction of 200 votes.

The following shows the number of votes cast and the number of delegates each county and Senatorial district will be entitled to:

Counties.	Vote.	No. of Del.	Counties.	Vote.	No. of Del.
Adams	4,987	12	La Salle	6,911	17
Alexander	1,579	4	Lawrence	1,490	4
Bond	1,711	4	Lee	3,359	8
Boone	2,038	5	Livingston	3,771	9
Brown	1,008	3	Logan	2,729	7
Bureau	4,099	10	Macon	3,447	9
Calhoun	505	1	Macoupin	3,904	10
Carroll	2,396	6	Madison	5,024	13
Cass	1,262	3	Marion	2,060	5
Champaign	4,720	12	Marshall	1,684	4
Christian	2,687	7	Mason	1,616	4
Clark	1,999	5	Massac	1,484	4
Clay	1,555	4	McDonough	3,014	8
Clinton	1,578	4	McHenry	3,516	9
Coles	2,991	7	McLean	7,317	18
Cook—			Menard	994	2
First Sen	5,105	13	Mercer	2,348	6
Second	11,548	29	Monroe	1,172	3
Third	6,041	15	Montgomery	2,702	7
Fourth	9,244	23	Morgan	3,199	8
Fifth	7,218	18	Moultrie	1,233	3
Sixth	7,206	18	Ogle	4,054	10
Seventh	8,455	21	Peoria	5,105	13
Crawford	1,541	4	Perry	1,751	4
Cumberland	1,365	3	Piatt	1,855	5
De Kalb	4,124	10	Pike	2,968	7
DeWitt	2,011	5	Pope	1,561	4
Douglas	1,918	5	Pulaski	1,174	3
DuPage	2,327	6	Putnam	704	2
Edgar	2,884	7	Randolph	2,705	7
Edwards	1,177	3	Richland	1,626	4
Effingham	1,361	3	Rock Island	4,025	10
Fayette	2,136	5	Saline	1,488	4
Ford	1,857	5	Sangamon	5,476	14
Franklin	1,286	3	Schuyler	1,520	4
Fulton	4,168	10	Scott	1,035	3
Gallatin	1,050	3	Shelby	2,017	5
Greene	1,865	5	Stark	1,382	3
Grundy	2,087	5	St. Clair	5,847	15
Hamilton	1,002	3	Stephenson	3,581	9
Hancock	3,610	9	Tazewell	2,919	7
Hardin	484	1	Union	1,139	3
Henderson	1,269	3	Vermilion	4,982	12
Henry	4,479	11	Wabash	909	2
Iroquois	4,128	10	Warren	2,849	7
Jackson	2,152	5	Washington	2,280	6
Jasper	1,194	3	Wayne	2,063	5
Jefferson	1,700	4	White	1,811	5
Jersey	1,348	3	Whiteside	3,918	10
Jo Daviess	2,994	7	Will	5,776	14
Johnson	1,521	4	Williamson	1,853	5
Kane	6,180	15	Winnebago	4,617	12
Kankakee	3,201	8	Woodford	2,007	5
Kendall	1,954	5			
Knox	4,863	12	Total	318,037	798
Lake	2,884	7			

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee.
A. M. JONES, Chairman.
DANIEL SHEPARD, Secretary.

AT LARGE.

John W. Bunn, Springfield.
John R. Tanner, Louisville.
Jesse Spalding, Chicago.
P. S. Post, Galesburg.
James M. Beardsley, Rock Island.
Martin Howard, Chicago.
J. H. McGee, Metropolis.

DISTRICT.

1. R. G. Keith, Chicago.
2. Philip Maas, Chicago.
3. Chris. Mamer, Chicago.
4. John J. Healy, Chicago.
5. C. A. Partridge, Waukegan.
6. A. M. Jones, Warren.
7. E. C. Modewell, Geneseo.
8. John C. Corbus, Mendota.
9. R. D. Sherman, Kankakee.
10. Frank Hitchcock, Peoria.
11. H. F. McAllister, Oquawka.
12. W. J. Garland, Winchester.
13. Jonathan Merriam, Atlanta.
14. C. P. Davis, Monticello.
15. J. H. Clark, Mattoon.
16. Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield.
17. J. M. Truitt, Hillsboro.
18. Daniel Hay, Nashville.
19. James S. Martin, Salem.
20. Ben. O. Jones, Metropolis.

COOK COUNTY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

It will be noticed that Cook County is called, not by the ten new Senatorial districts created in 1881, but by the seven districts in existence under the old apportionment and at the last Presidential election, on which vote the representation is based. To call Cook by the ten Senatorial districts and still preserve this basis would be a manifest impossibility. The ten districts voted in 1882 for State officers, but have not yet voted for a President, and any attempt to conjecture what should have been the vote of one of the new districts in 1880 would be mere guesswork, and sure to lead to dissatisfaction. For this reason the State Central Committee has followed the call of 1882. After the election this fall, when the Presidential vote in each of the new Senatorial districts is accurately shown, it will be in a position to adopt the new division, as it in all probability will do for the State Conventions of 1886 and 1888.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS.

IF THEY CAN'T HAVE ARTHUR THEY WILL BACK EDMUNDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Within the last few days there have been several conferences here of leading friends of President Arthur from different States. At these conferences the following facts are said to have been disclosed:

1. That the friends of Arthur are confident that he has been rapidly gaining strength in New York State the last month, and that they have reason to believe that there is good prospect that he will secure a very substantial following in New York—much more, in fact, than one-half of the delegates to the Chicago Convention; that there is general good feeling prevailing throughout the State; and that there is a better prospect of real harmony than there has been at any time since the campaign of 1880.

2. That those who may be called the managers of Arthur are not so persistent as to his candidacy that they will insist upon his nomination if it shall appear impracticable. If it shall not seem to be to the best interest of the party, or if the prospects of success would be promoted by supporting any other candidate, that the second choice of most of the Arthur men is Senator Edmunds.

3. That those who have attended these conferences would favor placing Robert Lincoln on the ticket as Vice-President, whether the ticket should be Arthur and Lincoln or Edmunds and Lincoln.

These conferences have been held between Senators who have not announced themselves for Arthur, business-men from different parts of the country, and personal friends of the President. At some of these meetings Mr. Warren, of the New York State Republican Committee, has been present. The inference from these statements is that President Arthur's candidacy rests practically upon the State of New York. He is to commend himself to the Republican Convention, if he does at all, because he will seem to be the candidate who can unite the party in New York and give better promise of carrying the State than any other candidate. It has been admitted in those consultations that there are some of the old Stalwarts who are not pleased with Arthur, who think that they have not been well treated, and who cannot be relied upon to aid in the Arthur movement, and at the same time it is suggested that these Stalwarts, of whom Grant and Conkling are the representatives, have practically retired from politics, and are not to be counted as an active factor for any candidate. One of the nearest friends of Mr. Edmunds has acknowledged that Edmunds would accept the nomination if it should come to him with a good degree of unanimity, a fact which has hardly seemed susceptible of doubt. This is substantially the outlook as it appears to some of President Arthur's friends.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Philadelphia wheeled into the Republican ranks today by electing W. B. Smith Mayor by 8,000 majority and Charles F. Warwick City Solicitor by perhaps 1,500 more. The interest taken is shown by the fact that the vote was the largest cast in the city since the Presidential election, exceeding that in the Gubernatorial contest fifteen months ago. Tonight the streets are packed so that horse-cars are blocked and the highways are alive with bands and transparencies. The result is the unification of the Republican party and a good start for the Presidential campaign, with Philadelphia the greatest Republican city in the country.

Sam Randall was in the city and took an active part in the contest.

The Select Council, with the members chosen today, will be composed of about nineteen Republicans and twelve Democrats. The Common Council will be overwhelmingly Republican, with fewer members classed as reformers than are in the present body.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—An unusually large vote was polled at the municipal elections today. Andrew Fulton, Republican, for Mayor, defeated the Hon. Robert Liddell by 7,000 majority.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

In Allegheny City J. G. Wyman, Republican, was elected Mayor over John Swan, Democrat, by 600 majority. The Republicans have a majority of the Councils in both cities.

DANVILLE.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—In the Danville investigation today, W. P. Graves, (white), commission merchant at Danville, testified that he was armed the day of the riot, and fired four shots into a crowd of colored people. The colored men were firing in his direction and he retured the fire. He did not, however, see any pistols in the hands of colored men. There was no conspiracy on the part of the whites to bring on a riot, but, on the contrary, the influence of the whites was exerted to the utmost to prevent a collision. A letter had been intercepted, conveying information that if the fighting took place down town the women and children in the borders of the town would be murdered in their houses.

George Adams (colored) testified that after he was subpœnaed to Washington he was approached by Barksdale, Hatcher, Lea, and others, who told him he had better know "d——d little" about the riot when he went to Washington.

Charles Adams (colored) testified that Graves (the first witness) shot him the day of the riot. He rolled up his sleeve and showed the scar of the wound.

R. J. Adams (colored), policeman, said: Two months before the riot the grand jury indicted the whole force and some others, white and black, for carrying concealed weapons. The colored people were poor and couldn't pay the fines. The white people were able to pay; and the outcome was the colored people ceased carrying arms and the whites continued.

Jefferson Hubbard (colored) witnessed the riot. He thought 300 pistols went off, "just like a pack of squibs." The whites then commenced calling, "Heah, heah, heah! Kill 'em! kill 'em! kill 'em! just like dat." He saw Capt. Graves "wid a long pistol," which Graves discharged at witness, the colored people having run every which way. The whites came from every direction with shotguns. Other witnesses added nothing to the information.

The committee adjourned.

MINNESOTA.

HER DEMOCRATS FOR TILDEN FIRST, THEN M'DONALD—A REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

"The Minnesota delegation to the National Democratic Convention will be for Tilden if he needs it," said Mayor A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, yesterday at the Grand Pacific. "He is the real choice of our people, and would be far stronger than any other man that could be named. Next to him, McDonald, of Indiana, has more friends than any one else, and, with Tilden out of the field, he will probably receive the vote of our State. Minnesota is Republican by a heavy majority, as a matter of course, but the only thing that makes it so is the Scandinavian vote, which is now splitting. The fact is, since trouble has begun between Sweden and Norway the two nationalities in the Northwest are daily growing apart, and out of pure opposition the Norwegians are becoming Democrats. If this continues for two or three years the Norwegian vote will be solidly arrayed on the Democratic side, and that would be sufficient to give us the State by a handsome majority.

"Besides, the Republican party in our State is hopelessly divided into two factions, who hate each other bitterly, and each would infinitly prefer to see the Democrats carry the State rather than see the other on the top of the heap."

Mayor Ames further said that Minneapolis was making great strides. This year would see nearly $1,000,000 spent on improvements. New bonds to the amount of $175,000 were about to be issued for improvements. Nearly $200,000 was yielded by the system of sewerage taxation, and a similar amount was about to be expended on water-works and improvements. The 1st of January, 1885, would see Minneapolis greatly improved.

Mayor Ames did not know whether he would run for Mayor again or not. He said he did not care about it if a candidate could be found who would pledge himself to carry out the principles of liberal government.

VIRGINIA.

THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICANS AND THE MAHONEITES.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Virginia are in a muddle. The recent meeting held in this city by call of J. D. Brady and Mahone was made up of the Republican element which adhered to Mahone in the last canvass and the ringleaders of the Readjuster element. The straightout Republicans, of which Gen. Wickham and J. H. Rives are prominent members, held aloof. Rives is the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and has issued a notice to all Republicans that the meeting of last week called by Brady was unauthorized. He intends himself to call a meeting of the committee at a date to be hereafter given. The Mahone Committee called a convention to be held April 23 for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention. It is well known that all the machinery of the Brady-Mahone combination is strongly for Arthur, while Rives and Wickham are opposed to him by reason of his present and past alliance with Mahone, such coalition, in their eyes, being a degradation of true Republican principles. Gen. Wickham, indeed, was one of the most efficient aids in Mahone's defeat in the recent canvass. The straightouts, so far as their policy is at present outlined, will call a convention at a different date from that fixed by the Mahone-Brady party. The result will be two sets of delegates to the National Republican Convention. The straightouts have named no choice, but are believed to prefer Blaine. Such at least is the sentiment of their leaders. It is understood that, in order to have as little trouble as possible at Chicago, Mahone will endeavor to pack the straightout convention, and thereby get that body to agree to indorse his, the Arthur, delegates.

ILLINOIS.

MR. SPRINGER FOR RE-ELECTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There has been a good deal of speculation as to the probability of Mr. Springer's having any serious opposition for the Congressional nomination in this district. There are three Democrats in Sangamon County who would like to make the race; but it seems to be conceded that he would be able to carry off the delegation from either of them, and consequently he is not likely to have any home opposition.

In Morgan County the opinion prevails that Mr. Springer's family relations have the thing pretty safely set up, so that even the Hon. William Brown will stand no sort of chance.

State-Senator Vandeveer, of Christian, is well known to have Congressional aspirations, but a citizen of that county states that the Senator is even doubtful about his ability to carry his own county against Springer, and consequently he may be considered out of the race.

As to Tazewell County, the impression prevails that the Clerkship of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice is the security Mr. Springer holds that its delegation will be appropriately arranged.

Thus it appears that without regard to what Mason and Menard may do the Democratic nomination for Congress is pretty well settled in the Thirteenth District.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The only sign the Republicans of the district have made appeared in a rumor last week, apparently begining in Pekin, that an effort would be made to induce H. B. ("Buffalo") Miller to accept the nomination, and it was represented that the task would be easy. Inquiry shows, however, that Mr. Miller is about to remove to South Bend, Ind., where he has valuable property. There is, therefore, no Republican movement visible on the surface in Congressional matters here.

DID DAVIS BACK DOWN?

THE "BIG FOUR" SAID TO HAVE BROKEN WITH THE CONGRESSMAN AND MADE HIM COME OVER TO THE LOGAN SIDE—CHECKMATING MAMER.

It is now quietly whispered in local political circles that Congressman Davis, before his return to Washington, rather modified the position he took, by implication, if not openly, at the late meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. As understood by nine men out of every ten, that position was one of devotion to Arthur and coldness towards Logan. The alleged change in the Congressman's status is said to have been overcome by a curious insubordination in the ranks of the "Big Four," who exercise such a potent influence in shaping matters in his district. John M. Smyth and Congressional Committeeman Wheeler from the Ninth, while champions of Davis in a Congressional fight, had been and were friends of Logan, and, if reports are correct, so told the Congressman in the plainest terms. George E. White of the Tenth has worked with the Logan adherents ever since the State Central Committee in 1878 decided that he, and not Ab Taylor, was the regular nominee for the State Senate and had his name so printed on the tickets. Kline, his brother-in-law, is the Congressional Committeeman from the Tenth. The mental processes by which White arrives at a conclusion are, as experience has shown, apt to be very similar to those which govern Kline, and, as a result, the conclusions themselves bear a striking resemblance. Here were two of the "Big Four" at odds with the Congressman of the gray locks. Chris Mamer held the machinery in the Eighth and was counted loyal, but George Swift, in the Eleventh, while ready to follow wherever Davis led, found that James Hair, the Congressional Committeeman from the ward, was of a different mind. Hair did all he could in 1882 to send Davis back to Congress, but there is no Congressman to be nominated this spring, and Mr. Hair is said to have informed Col. Davis in his business-like way that he was a friend of Logan and didn't propose to see any throat-cutting in the Third District if he could prevent it, or words very much to that effect. Thus a third prop in the "Big Four" platform was knocked from under, while Decker and Gernhardt, the committeemen from the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, were outspoken for Logan, thus giving the Logan people a decided majority in the committee. Finally, it was said Col. Davis was reminded that his time was coming again this fall, and that if he persisted in opposing the majority of his friends on the Presidential question they might be apt to "better the instruction" later in the year. The Colonel saw the point, and is understood to have said, shortly before his return to Washington, that he would do nothing to prevent the election of two Logan delegates to the National Convention.

Chris Mamer's continuance in the path supposed to have been first marked out is generally thought to be less with reference to Presidential matters than with regard to something which comes nearer home. As the committeeman from the Eighth Ward and Secretary of the Third District Committee, Chris is, as usual, in a position of influence. His attempt to cross one leg over into the Finerty district, where he doesn't live, is a pretty fair indication, however, that he hasn't worked his influence up to the proper notch. It must not be forgotten that the wily manipulator from the Eighth is a candidate for Appellate Court Clerk, and the advantage of being in a position where, at the proper time, certain territory and its delegates could be pledged to the friends of one or another candidate for President in exchange for delegates favorable to Chris' chances for Appellate Court Clerk, is one that would doubtless occur to the meaner understandings of even less practical politicians than the statesman and officeholder-extraordinary from the Eighth. There seems to be an impression, however, that Chris is "overplaying" the game. John J. Healy, it appears, is still in the race, and a determination to "sit down" on Mamer by a union of the Logan men on Healy or some other equally promising candidate is already evident. Meanwhile the people of Cook County and students of politics generally may indulge in a few reflections over the way in which the prospects of Presidential aspirants are played off against the ambitions of candidates for the comparatively petty office of Clerk of the Appellate Court for the First District, even though it does pay a good salary and lasts six years.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THERE WILL BE NO TROUBLE ABOUT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

"It is true," said Secretary Reynolds yesterday, "that the Musical Festival people have the Exposition Building up to a week before the meeting of the National Republican Convention, and ten days in which to remove their structure, or until June 6. The arrangement was made with them before there was any expectation of getting the convention here, and it was thoroughly understood by Mr. Jones and Mr. Shepard when they went to Washington."

"How can the thing be fixed up?"

"I don't know, but I suppose there will be no trouble in arranging with the festival people."

"Will much alteration be necessary?"

"That depends upon the requirements of the convention. Our idea was that a structure could be put in which would be equally convenient for the festival and the convention, and the cost be less to both, each sharing the expense. The festival people are to put the building in shape for their use, and we supposed their would be an understanding between them and the convention people. Each wants an auditorium, and one for music ought to some extent at least, to be adapted to speaking; certainly the changes necessary would be slight, and could be made in time for the convention to meet on the day appointed."

DEFENDING LOGAN.

A SUPPORTER IN HIS PRAISE.

OREGON, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A would-be dictator of public opinion from Quincy in Saturday's TRIBUNE is very much exercised over the expression of a decided preference for Gen. Logan at the committee meeting in Chicago. So wroth is the gentleman that he begins a tirade of abuse against Logan and everybody favoring him at Chicago. If the gentleman from Quincy knows of a more popular and able man for the position than Logan that the people ought to select he should have named him. We surmise the gentleman from Quincy belongs to the dark-horse persuasion, who reserve their people's choice until the convention has assembled to nominate. A consideration of this dark-horse proposition will disclose the fact at once that the best friends of such a horse are the wide-mouthed mudslingers in the party, who have nobody to advocate but everybody to besmirch.

We think the men who assembled at Chicago did right to give a full expression of their opinions and of what their neighbors' opinions were, and the fact that such opinion was almost unanimously in favor of John A. Logan is prima facie evidence of the public choice so far, and that is evidently what hurts the gentleman from Quincy. He evidently observes that Logan has a large following among the common people and that Logan is one of the principal men talked about all over the United States for the next President, and so the gentleman from Quincy, who has nobody to advocate, begins to sling mud and stir up a fight between Stalwart and Half-Breed. What is bossism, if it is not to cheat the people out of their choice? Gen. Logan of all men living does not belong to bossism in politics. Bossism is cowardly and covert—it belongs to the dark-horse, still-hunting, stab-in-the-back persuasion. The people never have to guess where Logan stands. True, he favored the nomination of Gen. Grant in 1880, and was true to his convictions to the last; but that is not bossism. When Garfield was finally nominated the question of nominating a man was over with Logan—the man that he wanted was defeated. Garfield was nominated, and no man worked more heroically for the ticket than the "gentleman from Jackson," as my friend from Quincy delights to call him. There is not a man, woman, or child in Illinois that doesn't know all about how earnestly Logan worked for Grant—how earnestly he does everything that he does do, and that he can submit as gracefully to a knockdown as anybody and doesn't lose his head in passing through the ordeal. The people understand all that and yet they are for Logan; hence the mudslingers have arisen or will soon arise to besmirch him. In 1880 the mudslingers succeeded in nearly disrupting a party which ought to live because it is and always has been the friend of the oppressed. That year to be popular and have friends among the people was called bossism, or Cæsarism, or Stalwartism, or Half-Breedism. It was the mudslingers rather than Blaine, or Sherman, or Grant who were bound to rule or ruin. They lied about the motives of these men, who had been tried and found true, until the people of the party were angered and broken into factions, and it is time to call a halt and drop these pet phrases from the Republican vocabulary. For one we believe the party is worth saving. That the time has not yet arrived for its natural death, although its followers may murder it by their thoughtless personal bickerings, and at a time when it should enter upon the days of its greatest public usefulness.

We favor the nomination of Logan because the Union soldiers and their friends everywhere seem to like him; because his War record is good; because his civil record is good, and because we believe that no man can defeat him at the polls if he is nominated.

H. P. LASON.

PUBLISHING PRIVATE LETTERS.

THE PRACTICE DENOUNCED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Are we losing every particle of political honor, or have we none to lose? These inquiries are suggested by having seen recently paraded in the columns of numerous papers full texts or copious extracts of letters sent to sundry individuals under the sign manual of "Private," "Personal," or "Confidential." The persons thus addressed seem to have been utterly destitute of any sense of honor whatever, and in their anxiety to make a political point against the writer rush into print, only to become the historians of their own shame.

Personal letters are no new thing under the sun. They are now, and always have been, a feature of every preliminary canvass. But it is a new thing to find them given to the papers for publication. From the days of Bissell until now personal letters were written by all our Gubernatorial aspirants. These letters were not always models of composition, nor did they consist of elegant sentences and well-rounded periods, but the writers generally managed to make themselves understood, and in all respects Gov. Hamilton's are as good as any of the rest, and it ought not to militate against him to follow in this regard such illustrious examples.

But what shall we say of a man who will deliberately violate a confidential letter by publishing its purport and ridiculing its author? Language is inadequate to the task, and I shall not attempt it further than to say that the kiss of Judas was absolute honesty compared with the treason to friendship exhibited by the receiver of a private or personal letter who betrays confidence by publication. The seal of secrecy should ever rest on a personal letter unless the writer suggested or attempted to cover up crime.

It is early in the campaign and it will get warmer after a time, but let us hope that public honor and a proper sense of decency will prevent the publication of any more private letters, no matter by whom written or to whom addressed.

S. P.

MR. BLAINE.

A CORRESPONDENT THINKS HE IS THE BEST CANDIDATE.

BUCKLEY, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In company with very many others I have watched with much interest the reported interviews with prominent political men as to the chances of the several candidates for Presidential honors, and it is rather amusing to read the reasons assigned by one set for the non-acceptance by the other, at the same time trying not to commit themselves.

Now I apprehend that no worthy, capable man in the Nation would decline such a grand compliment from the people if there be a reasonable chance of success; neither has he the right, ordinarily, to decline.

Notwithstanding the quiet boom for Logan—who, by the way, is really a good man—I think Wisconsin has struck the keynote when she says that her people are first for that splendid statesman and friend of Garfield—James G. Blaine. So say we all—unless hampered by political bondage.

W. L. J.

THE PRESS OF THE PRAIRIES.

A FAVORIT SON.

Peoria *Transcript:* That Illinois has a favorit son is no longer a matter of doubt. The voices that spoke at Chicago were loud and enthusiastic, but as Garfield wisely remarked four years ago, it is not from the tops of the foam-lashed billows that terrestrial hights and depths are measured, but from the calm level of the deep sea. Were these men, representative men of the Republican party, the echo of the people from whom they came, or were their utterances but expressions of individual political preferences? This was the question. The very unanimity with which man after man arose and announced that his voice and the vote of his district were for John A. Logan but confirmed an impression among some of the skeptical that it was a matter of preconcerted arrangement; that a masterly hand was pulling the string which caused them, almost without exception, to give utterance to almost the same words. There is now no reason for any such belief, even with the most doubting Thomas. These delegates have returned to their constituents, and the people have set the seal of confirmation on the action of their representatives. The dispatches published the other morning from almost every quarter of the State show that the sentiment in favor of John A. Logan is widespread—almost universal throughout the State. This is the echo we have been waiting to hear. Vox populi vox Dei. But as of old, it is manifest not in the whirlwind, nor in the fire, but in the still, small voice.

That John A. Logan is popular with the Republicans and with the people of Illinois none have ever doubted. That he is so intensely bound up in their hearts scarce any have ever dreamed. He has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strenth most remarkably in the last four years. During all these years he has been identifying himself more and more closely with the people of the West. Their ideas, as some one remarks, are as broad as their prairies; and John A. Logan fills the measure of their broadness. He has a National and catholic contempt for oppression and injustice in every shape, characteristic of the thorough Westerner, and he has an equally unstudied and outspoken way of expressing it. No great measure of National good has failed to find in him an advocate; it is as natural for those who have been injured to hand their petitions to Logan for presentation as it is for the devout Catholic to approach the priest. A soldier himself, and a good and brave one, the veteran finds in him his sturdiest friend and defender. But the hatred and scorn of a skulker, natural to John A. Logan, and intensified by his military experience, leads him to bitterly object to placing those who skulked in the rear abreast of those who marched to the front.

John A. Logan is the firm and unflinching friend of the black man, not because he is black, but for the reason that he has through centuries been the victim of oppression so severe and an injustice so apparent that it has excited the wonder and abhorrence of the world. "Free America" was never free until John A. Logan and such as he, by the power of their arm, the eloquence of their tongue, and the righteousness of their cause knocked the shackles from their prostrate limbs and bade them stand up like men in heaven's free sunlight. But we no more expect a new-born child to start out in the full strength and stature of manhood than we expect these late slaves to rise into intelligent freemen by the grace of simple statutory enactment. They must be educated to understand the dignity of the rights with which they are clothed; and they must be protected while they are acquiring this education. No one understands this better than John A. Logan, and when the rights of this class have been endangered by prejudice his trumpet voice has ever been heard in their defense.

To the soldier he needs no introduction. He has been of them, and among them; shared with them the dangers of the march, the privations of the bivouac, the perils of combat, and rejoiced with them in their final triumph. There is no man today who has more friends in the ranks of the late soldiery, or among that class who by their efforts were made free, than John A. Logan.

The boom that boometh too early perisheth, and the flower that buds in the spring is cut down by the fall frosts. This is true. But the widespread sentiment of the Republicans of this State in favor of John A. Logan does not date from last Tuesday nor from last year. His "boom," if "boom" it may be called, is more like the growth of a perennial plant, putting forth new roots and growing with increased vigor each year. The outburst of the 12th of February, in unanimity and enthusiasm almost without a parallel, was the expression of a sentiment which could no longer be suppressed; and, whatever may be the reply of other sections, there is no doubt that Illinois has this year a favorit son, and that the delegates to the State Convention will ride there in Logan wagons.

KEEP GOOD-NATURED.

Quincy *Whig:* Changes in politics are often curious. Four years ago THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE bitterly opposed Gen. Grant and Gen. Logan, while the *Inter-Ocean* supported them warmly. Now THE TRIBUNE is for Gen. Logan, and the *Inter-Ocean* is uncompromisingly against him. THE TRIBUNE in the last Presidential campaign made every possible effort to defeat Gen. Grant, who was run as the Illinois candidate for President, while the *Inter-Ocean* heartily and enthusiastically supported him. At present THE TRIBUNE wants Gen. Logan nominated for the Presidency, and the *Inter-Ocean* is devoting itself to arguments to secure his defeat. Four years ago THE TRIBUNE was "Featherhead" and the *Inter-Ocean* was "Stalwart;" now THE TRIBUNE is "Stalwart" and the *Inter-Ocean* is "Featherhead." But this change in the situation is not confined to the tone of the two great journals mentioned. It is equally noticeable in the positions assumed by prominent citizens of the State, and by individuals who do not cut much of a figure in politics. There is one highly-gratifying feature of the outlook, however, which did not afford relief in 1880. Personal animosities are not likely to be engendered by the canvass this spring. Men will differ, of course, and all will have their preferences, but the promise is that fair and honorable treatment will be accorded all shades of opinion within the party, and that the contest will be one of good nature, however earnest the strife. There is no occasion for any one to lose his temper. After the conventions Republicans of Illinois will be united for their nominees on both the State and National tickets.

A NOTEWORTHY FACT.

Springfield *Journal:* Next to the spirit of harmony and unanimity so manifest in the recent Republican conference at Chicago there was no more striking feature of the occasion than the enthusiastic approval with which every suggestion of the name of John A. Logan, as a candidate for President, was received by a large majority of those present. The Chicago *Evening Journal*, commenting on this fact, says: "There is no doubt about the Republican leaders of Illinois being almost unanimously favorable to giving the Illinois delegation in the National Convention to Gen. Logan. This was unmistakably demonstrated yesterday. There will be but little opposition. If Gen. Logan were as sure of all the other State delegations as he is of his own he would have a very sure thing in June." Still more significant, if possible, is the article which we copy elsewhere from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on the same subject, in which the evidences we have alluded to are spoken of as having been "singularly spontaneous and unanimous," denoting "a degree of harmony that has not prevailed in this State since Gen. Grant was first nominated." In the face of such testimony as this—testimony coming from papers which have not heretofore been admirers of Gen. Logan—it is surprising to see a paper professedly Republican so blind to the facts patent to everybody else as to speak of the conference as a "put-up job." The almost exact identity of this expression with that used in an interview by the Hon. C. B. Farwell suggests a common origin. Yet the Chicago *News*, which has sympathized with the *Inter-Ocean* in its enmity toward Gen. Logan, and has often indulged in the same line of depreciatory comment, in an article referring to the relatively changed attitudes of THE TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean* on this subject warns the latter not to carry its enmity too far—that "a worse man than Logan might be chosen as the Republican standard-bearer."

There can be nothing farther from the truth than to maintain that the spirit manifested in the Chicago conference was a "put-up job" or the result of "machine influence." So far from that, every unprejudiced and impartial observer was convinced of the spontaneity as well as the almost entire unanimity of feeling among members of the conference, showing that the speakers not only spoke their own sentiments but those of their people at home.

IN PERFECT ACCORD.

Fulton *Democrat* (Dem.): The rural Democrats over in the Seventeenth Congressional District are reported as being opposed to Carter Harrison for Governor because of his dirty free-whisky proclivities. The rural Democrats of the Seventeenth are twin brothers on this topic with the rural Democrots of Old Fulton.

"STATE PRIDE."

Galesburg *Register:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE thinks there is little probability now of any serious opposition to a solid Logan delegation to the National Convention from Illinois. We believe this is the general feeling in the party so far as we know it. Men who would prefer some other candidate concede the delegation to Logan as a right should he be a candidate before the convention.

A GOOD WORD FOR HAMILTON.

The Danville *News*, while declaring its preference for Gen. Oglesby for Governor, says: "In asking that he be made Governor we do not discount the gallantry and the merits of Gov. John M. Hamilton, who is a bright and able man, and a most able one. We like Gov. Hamilton personally; he is a genial, hearty, honest, wideawake man of the people; has filled well every position given him, and we hope to see him remain in public life, and some day in the future he may be the nominee of his party for Governor, and we shall enthusiastically support him. It must not be inferred that the friends of Oglesby are the enemies of Hamilton."

OBEYS THE POPULAR ORDER.

Danville (Ill.) *News:* There is no foundation at all for the report that Senator Logan is opposed to Congressional district representation. There is no more loyal man to the orders of the people than John A. Logan. He was always just as loyal to the orders of his Commanding General, too.

PRETTY GENERALLY SOLID.

Carlinville *Democrat:* The Nashville *Journal* claims that Southern Illinois is almost solid for Oglesby for Governor. The same condition of affairs is reported in Northern Illinois.

THE "FAVORIT CLASS."

Paris *Beacon:* Favorits for the Presidency seem to classify in Illinois as follows: Logan first, Lincoln second, Blaine third.

"OGLESBY AT HOME."

Peoria *Transcript:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE prints an interesting sketch, "Oglesby at Home." The writer spent three days at the home of the "old war horse," and gives the fruit of his observations in a manner which shows he is an accomplished writer.

LOGAN TALK IN COLORADO.

Denver (Colo.) *Tribune:* Of the strength of the Logan boom there can be no doubt. Grant would prefer him to any man but Conkling. As Conkling will not be an aspirant this means that Grant is for Logan. Mr. Blaine, if stories are true, is out of the race and for Logan. This, with Logan's personal strength, will insure the latter's nomination. It has been remarked that things are quiet because there are not many candidates. The one candidate who comes out of the calm must have real strength of his own, and Logan has come out. As a prediction at an early day it may be put down that Logan will be nominated. If he is not (this is a compound prediction), Blaine will be the dark horse.

The value of the system of sending out for political opinions may be fairly judged from the following, which is an answer to a query by the Chicago *News:*

Senator Tabor, of Colorado, replies: "According to my opinion, Logan comes in third or fourth. Arthur first, Blaine second."

The fact is that the State is for Blaine if he is an aspirant. The active strength is for Logan. Arthur has no chance of any kind. Not a vote will be cast for him from Colorado in the National Convention. This is not said in an ugly spirit at all. The truth is that Arthur's weakness lies in the fact that he has done nothing to deserve the nomination, and he has always been against Colorado interests. As an accidental President Arthur has done his duty in a mild general way which has convinced people that any one without dynamic force or real opinions can make a very fair executive. The reports from the country show what success he would have in a race. People can stand things they would not care to have continued. There is a moral in the last sentence which is worth studying.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Ed Stanbury, Secretary of the Fireman's of Dayton, was in the city yesterday and appointed George M. Harvey & Co. local agents for the company after March 1.

James Duffy, alias "Ohio Jim," supposed to have killed an Ohio Sheriff, is still in the custody of the police of this city. The floods have severed communication with many localities in Ohio, thus preventing a thorough investigation of his case, but the police received yesterday a postal from W. P. Anderson, of Chicago, stating that about two years ago a county official of some description was murdered at Georgetown, Brown County, which adjoins Clermont County, in which New Richmond, the acknowledged home of the suspect, is located, and which is only twenty-five miles from the latter point. This may lead to a solution of his case.

Dr. Franklin Brooks, of Hoyne avenue, who has figured prominently in several cases of malpractice, was found upon the streets yesterday in a beastly state of intoxication by Officer Montgomery, who locked him up at the Chicago Avenue Police Station.

At noon George Howser, 38 years old, a teamster in the employ of the American Express Company, was found dead in his bed at No. 293 Clark street. Heart-disease was the cause.

THE DOMINION.

A Ministerial Crisis Pending at Ottawa—Opposition to Railway Monopoly—Lee, the Alleged Forger.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A ministerial crisis is pending. It was thought a few days ago that the French-Canadian supporters of the Government were conciliated, but this does not appear to be the case. They were in caucus all last night, and held another meeting this afternoon. Forty-two of them have signed "a round robin" pledging themselves to oppose the Government unless the demands of their province are acceded to. The demands are as follows: A bonus of $12,000 per mile on the North Shore Railway, 360 miles; a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec; and a railway from St. Lin to St. Raymond, near Quebec, making in all about $10,000,000. They also want Quebec to be made the summer terminus and Halifax the winter terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir John Macdonald has defied them, telling them in effect that they must vote the Canadian Pacific loan unconditionally, or defeat and dissolution will be the result. The Cabinet meeting this afternoon was prolonged till 4 o'clock, and the members of the House of Commons were waiting in their seats without a Speaker until the Ministers arrived. At the meeting of the council the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, tendered his resignation, and this afternoon was seen occupying a seat on the back bench. The Government are determined to reach a vote at the present session if they sit till daylight.

LEE, THE ALLEGED FORGER.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 19.—The proceedings for the extradition of Lee, of Cincinnati, was adjourned. Duhme, of the firm employing Lee, testified under cross-examination that others besides Lee had access to the checks, and he did not know as a matter of fact that Lee committed the forgeries charged. Lee states that he will carry the case to the Privy Council in England if necessary.

A WHACK AT THE GRAND TRUNK.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade was held this afternoon to discuss the correspondence between Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, and Sir John Macdonald, when a resolution was passed "that the board view with alarm any approach towards the monopoly of the railway lines of Ontario by the Grand Trunk or any other railway company, and would respectfully urge upon the Government to protect the interests of the country by preventing the amalgamation of competing lines; and it is further to be understood, in recording this resolutions, that no opinion is intended to be expressed as to the propriety or impropriety of granting further aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway."

A COMPROMISE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 20—2 a. m.—[Special.]—Contrary to expectation the House adjourned at 1:40 without voting on the Pacific resolutions, Costigan having moved an adjournment of the debate, which the Government agreed to after considerable hesitation. There has been a compromise of some sort between the Government and Quebec supporters, and the crisis for the present is at an end.

EDMUNDS' LAND BILL.

Why Certain Persons Are Working for Its Defeat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds, which recently passed the Senate, entitled "A bill to provide for ascertaining and settling private land-claims in certain States and Territories," is a move intended to effect a prompt and equitable settlement of land-claims held under Spanish and Mexican titles in the territory ceded under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden purchase. It applies to New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, and Utah, and the States of Nevada and California. The essential features of the bill are that all claimants shall within three years after the taking effect of the act present their claims and proofs to the courts; all proper Indian titles shall be respected; no claim shall be allowed for any land the right to which has been hitherto lawfully decided by Congress; no claim shall be allowed for more than eleven square leagues of land (about 48,000 acres), nor for a greater quantity than was authorized by the respective laws of Spain and Mexico applicable to the claim. It diminishes also the present extraordinary powers and responsibilities vested in the Surveyors-General. It provides that all mineral rights in land-grants shall be reserved to the Government. As a matter of course such a bill meets the opposition of a powerful lobby, which will try to kill it in the House. The main field of the operation of the bill will be in New Mexico, which is experiencing the worst evils of the land-grant system, and which has been the theatre of its most notorious abuses. Here has been carried on, far beyond elsewhere, the manufacture and forgeries of titles, the enlargement of boundaries, and the destruction of archives. Such lands as have been left to be surveyed as Government domain have only been thrown open for settlement after those water and timber rights which make them valuable have been secured in the ring that encircles the Santa Fé Land Office. No Congress has hitherto been found that would enact effective laws compelling a proving of titles, and no Secretary of the Interior has been willing to use his power to remedy even the most flagrant abuses, but has apparently preferred to regard New Mexico purely as a field of disposal of that unsavory political patronage which, having been provided for, is best out of sight.

Those who are especially interested in the perpetuation in New Mexico of the present state of things are fighting the Edmunds bill on two lines. The first is simply to defeat the bill, leaving everything in its present unsettled condition. They have everything to gain by delay. They are usually enjoying the benefits of ownership and gaining such enhancement of the strength of their claims as comes from continued possession. The progress of time tends to bring the death of witnesses, the destruction of documents, and the wearing out of counter-claimants. The other line is the effort to substitute for the Edmunds bill a commission empowered to take evidence and pass upon the validity of land claims. The attempt to defeat the Edmunds bill is part of a well-organized attempt to secure and pack a commission in the interest of the New-Mexican lobby, which hopes to nominate at least one member of the three and to have him on terms of co-operation with the New-Mexican Surveyor-General, who is of necessity an important factor in any scheme of settlement of land claims.

The person selected in advance as a member of the commission is Mr. H. M. Atkinson, of Nebraska, formerly connected with the Pensions Department in Washington and for the last eight years Surveyor-General of New Mexico, where he has acquired extensive land and mining interests. His term recently expired, and he is now holding office in default of the nomination of a successor. He is in the field as a candidate for the Surveyor-Generalship, with no earthly hope of a reappointment, but with the intention to draw as much New Mexican support as possible from Mr. Clarence Pullen, who is by far the strongest man yet named for the office. At the proper time Mr. Atkinson will throw all his support (so far as he can deliver the goods) to the aid of Mr. George D. Nickle, the Colorado candidate pushed by Senator Bowen. Mr. Nickle's consistent animosity to Senator Hill is reputed to have prepossessed Secretary Teller strongly, and, favored by that, Messrs. Bowen, Atkinson, and Stephen Dorsey, late of the United States mail routes, and Col. Adams, with such assistance from other States as can be induced to logroll with them, expect to bring to bear in person or by proxy a pressure upon the President for Mr. Nickle that will prove invincible.

MAX LEHRER ARRESTED.

Max Lehrer, the restaurantkeeper at No. 81 Fifth avenue, who a few days ago was reported to have inherited a fortune of $30,000 from Germany, was arrested last night for drunkenness. The fortune is a myth. Lehrer is said to be a victim of dipsomania.

The class of rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers who would rather experiment themselves into their graves with old, exploded remedies than try something new and rational has grown much less since the discovery of Athlophoros. Learning how it was discovered, and how tested before it was offered to the public; learning also the theory of blood purification upon which its cures are based; there is inquiry for it from every direction, and a desire to secure the relief it affords, which is as surprising as it is assuring.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RIVAL GAS COMPANIES.

IN THE FIGHT BETWEEN THEM THE YOUNGER ONE SCORES A VICTORY.

Judge Tuley yesterday decided the motion for injunction in the case of the Chicago Gas-light & Coke Company against the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company. This was a bill to prevent the defendant from removing complainant's meters without notice from buildings in which they had been placed when the consumers discontinued using complainant's gas and changed off to the younger company. The defendant admitted it had agreed to give notice to complainant before removing its meters, but charged the latter had taken an unfair advantage of such notice by inducing such dissatisfied consumers not to change, by raising unreasonable objections, and by failing to remove promptly the meters when desired.

The defendant claimed that it was forced in self-defense to notify complainant that it would no longer give prior notice as to the removal of meters.

After stating the facts of the case the Judge said:

Is the complainant entitled under the facts shown to an injunction against defendant's removing its meters without first giving reasonable notice, and complainant's failure to remove the same?

Property of this nature used for supplying gas, and contracts between gas companies and consumers, are sui generis, and in the absence of authority I must express a doubt whether the acts of defendant done by authority of the consumer in removing complainant's meters are or are not a tresspass even if done without notice to the gas company. To doubt is to deny the injunction.

But admitting that neither the consumer nor the defendant by his authority has any right to remove the meters except upon complainant's failure to do so upon reasonable notice having been given, should the injunction issue in this case?

I am of the opinion that in a case like the present, where it appears that the complainant gas company, being in possession, takes an unfair advantage of such prior notice having been given, and thereby is enabled to deprive the competing gas company of the ability to make that full and fair competition which it is to the interest of the public should be maintained between the two rival companies, the Chancellor, in the exercise of a sound discretion, considering that the trespass to complainant's property is at the best only a technical one and the damages but nominal, should refuse an injunction and leave complainant to its legal remedies, if any it has.

TAYLOR STREET BRIDGE.

REVIVAL OF THE AGITATION—LOW OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The citizens living on West Taylor street, after waiting two years for the city to do something toward a bridge on that street, have become discontented, and held a meeting last evening to infuse new life into the movement.

Leo P. Dwyer said this question of a bridge had been agitated for twenty-five years. Two years ago an appropriation of $5,000 was made to start the work, but nothing had been done, and he understood the money was now lying in the City Treasury. One of the reasons urged against the bridge two years ago was that Taylor street was not in good condition for traffic, but this had been remedied, and there was now no better-paved street on the West Side.

Calls were made for Lawler and Harrison, but neither being present cries of "There's no railroad on Taylor street!" appeared to satisfy the crowd.

Thomas Hasett thought they had been fooled so often it was useless to trust the Aldermen after election. The Council would rob the Almighty. James McDonald was in favor of the residents along Taylor street advancing the money for the bridge to the city, and said $1,000,000 would be required for the bridge and viaducts.

Resolutions expressing the need of the proposed bridge caused by the southward growth of the business district on each side of the river, and the inadequacy of the Twelfth and Eighteenth street bridges to care for the increased traffic were passed.

Philip Weinhammer, Michael Fury, James McDonald, Michael O'Day, John D. Lorden, John Tracy, and Thomas Hasett were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting and present the same to the Council Monday evening, at which time all persons interested in the project were requested to be present and aid in impressing on the recreant Aldermen the strength of the movement.

THE BARLEY CASE.

THAT AND ANOTHER ANTIQUATED SUIT SETTLED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Board of Trade were in session yesterday from 3:30 in the afternoon until 11 o'clock last night, barring about one hour for supper, and the result of the long sitting was the final disposition of two cases which had been on the docket about two years. One was that brought by N. E. Platt & Co. against Albert Greiner, the malt man, and involved the ownership of five cars of barley. The deal occurred about the time Netter failed. Netter had purchased a lot of barley from Platt for Greiner and paid for all but five cars. Before this amount was paid for Netter failed. Greiner said the barley was not purchased for him, but Platt called on him for the delivery of the five cars or their value, and last night the board decided against Greiner.

The other case was one brought by R. Francis, agent of the Allan Line of steamers, against the firm (now broken up) of Kilian, McGregor & Peterson for violating a freight contract in the spring of 1882. Francis claimed about $2,000 from the defendants because they had booked more freight for his company than they shipped, leaving the company so much wasted space. The defendants claimed they had not been given enough time, but the contract and the witnesses showed differently and the Allan Line won the case.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

It is reported that the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company had completed arrangements with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the use of the latter company's railroad bridge across the Calumet River at South Chicago. On this arrangement, or a similar one, depends the location of a distributive coal station for the West at South Chicago. As published in THE TRIBUNE at the time, a syndicate of Eastern coal roads and heavy mine owners purchased some months ago about 1,200 feet of river front on the east side of the river, adjoining the Baltimore & Ohio bridge on the north, for the purpose of establishing on this location an immense coal distributive station for the West. The price paid was something like $200,000. It was, however, a provision of the sale that the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, which owned the land, should provide for the access of the Belt-Line cars to the site. In order to do this a bridge across the Calumet is necessary. Then the Calumet Bridge & Railway Company was organized by the Dock Company, the Calumet River Railway Company appeared upon the scene, and a bitter war was waged, all the more so that but one more bridge can be built across the Calumet at South Chicago. This arrangement with the Baltimore & Ohio is a solution of the difficulty, and will give the Belt-Line cars access to the east side of the river. The negotiations for the location of the coal station have been at a stand-still until the provision could be carried out. It is now stated that the yards will be in shape for operation by the opening of navigation. The coal will be brought to South Chicago by vessel, and thence shipped to all points in the West by the many roads leaving Chicago, the connecting link being the Belt Line, and the coal being handled but once. About 400 men will be employed at the yards.

PROHIBITION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The second day's session of the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday at the Congregational Church, Evanston, with Miss Helen L. Hood, of Chicago, presiding.

Reports from the local unions through the districts represented at the convention were made.

Mrs. M. B. Willard reported on a plan of work to be adopted by each union. Her theory was to increase the membership.

Mrs. Lucia Kimball, of Iowa, who is connected with the work in that State, told of the progress made by the W. C. T. U., and reported in glowing terms that the work was flourishing.

The last topic, "The Needs of the District," was spoken on by Mrs. Mary B. Willard. She emphasized the fact that in no other part of the country was there more need of strong and decisive action: that there was more whisky made and sold in the Fourth District than in any other within the State, save Peoria.

The convention then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee, which will name the time and place of the next convention.

YELLOW-FEVER IN MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The *Correo de Sotovanta*, published in Tlacotalpan, Mex., has received a letter from a correspondent in Minatitlan stating that the yellow-fever is raging at the latter place, and that in one week thirty people have died.

MISCELLANY.

GAS COMPANIES.
[BE]TWEEN THEM THE YOUNGER [S]CORES A VICTORY.
[y]esterday decided the motion [in] the case of the Chicago Gas-[Com]pany against the Consumers' [Gas] Company. This was a bill to [enjoin the def]endant from removing com-[plainant's meters] without notice from build-[ings where they] had been placed when the [defendant co]ntinued using complainant's [gas, and turned] off to the younger company. [It was ad]mitted it had agreed to give [notice to compla]inant before removing its me-[ters, but that] the latter had taken an un-[fair advantage of] such notice by inducing such [customers] not to change, by rais-[ing] objections, and by failing to [remove] the meters when desired. [It was] claimed that it was forced in[to this to jus]tify complainant that it would [not give fur]ther notice as to the removal...
[Upon th]e facts of the case the Judge [held that complaina]nt entitled under the facts [to an injunc]tion against defendant's remov[ing meters wi]thout first giving reasonable [notice of compla]inant's failure to remove the...
[The meters are of a n]ature used for supplying gas, [and as betw]een gas companies and con-[sumers ge]nerally, and in the absence of [any contract] express a doubt whether the [removal] done by authority of the con-[sumer of] complainant's meters are or [were wrongful] even if done without notice to [complainant]. To doubt is to deny the injunc-[tion]...
[Th]at neither the consumer nor the [a]uthority has any right to remove [u]pon complainant's failure to do [so, whi]le notice having been given, [the questi]on issue in this case?
[...] on that in a case like the pres-[ent wher]e that the complainant gas [company's] possession, takes an unfair ad-[vantage of ou]r notice having been given, [and is ena]bled to deprive the competing [company of its] ability to make that full and [...] ich it is to the interest of the [public be] maintained between the two [companies, th]e Chancellor, in the exercise of [his discretion], considering that the trespass [upon the] property is at the best only a [technical one], the damages but nominal, should [refuse the i]n and leave complainant to its [remedy, if a]ny it has.

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THE LAW.

How Far a Street Railroad Has the Right of Way—A New Receiver for Boies, Fay & Conkey.

Record of the Proceedings of the State and Federal Courts—Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

Responsibility of a Street Railroad Company.

Judge Smith yesterday heard the case of Mrs. Crosby, administratrix of the estate of her husband, against the Chicago City Railway Company to recover $5,000 damages. Her husband was killed Aug. 19, 1882, by a grip-car. He was in a wagon and trying to cross the track when the wagon was struck and he thrown out. The Judge held that as the street-cars could only pursue a fixed direction and in a certain track, while the wagon was free to change its direction, the street-cars had the superior right of way. It was the duty of a driver of a wagon if he had notice to turn out or get out of the way of a car, and if he did not do so it was his own fault, and he could not recover. The jury found a verdict in favor of the company.

A New Receiver Appointed for Boies, Fay & Conkey.

In the two suits of C. C. Corbin, the Commercial National Bank, the Bay State Sugar-Refining Company, and others against the defunct firm of Boies, Fay & Conkey a stipulation was entered into yesterday before Judge Drummond by which the former Receiver of the firm, Bradford Hancock, is removed and R. E. Jenkins is substituted in his stead. The latter is to go on and collect the remaining assets and wind up the affairs of the firm as rapidly as possible. Hancock is required to make a full report of his doings while Receiver.

The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

In the case of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company Judge Drummond made an order empowering the Receiver, W. J. Craig, to buy 1,000 tons of steel rails and a quantity of spikes, bolts, and plates, the whole not to exceed in price $42,000. This is to be used in repairing that portion of the line between Toledo, O., and Kokomo, Ind.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

15,383—United States vs. Israel Holstein, William Levi, and Harry B. Masser. Debt, $700, dam. $100. R. S. Tuthill, Dist.-Atty.

15,384—Same vs. John Lockel, John McAuley, and William Newth. Debt, $600, damages $100. Same atty.

15,385—Same vs. Henry S. Fitch and William I. Howland. Debt, $250, damages $100. Same atty.

15,386—Vacuum Mashing-Machine Company vs. Monarch Distilling Company. Bill to restrain infringement of Adolph Wooiner's patent, issued Feb. 17, 1872, for an improvement in treating grain for distilling and brewing. Banning & Banning, solrs.

15,387—Same vs. Mound City Distilling Company. Bill for same relief. Same solrs.

15,388—Same vs. Hamilton Distilling Company, J. H. Rhodes, R. W. Caldwell, and E. M. Pattison. Bill for same relief. Same solrs.

15,389—Same vs. International Distilling Company. Bill for same relief. Same solrs.

15,390—New York Grape-Sugar Company vs. Peoria Grape-Sugar Company, Adolph and Samuel Wooiner, Jacob Baas, S. C. Frost, Horace C. Frost, A. M. Drake, E. Meyer, M. A. Meyer, and S. L. Chaffee. Bill to restrain infringement of J. J. Gilbert's and other patents of June 11, 1867, for an improvement in the manufacture of starch. Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Kerr vs. South Park Comrs.; ord. granting new trial on payment of costs, etc.—15,229, Coburn vs. Schwarer; dis. d. c. by stip.—Love vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.; lv. to file amd. ans. and same filed.—Same vs. Chi. and N. W. Ry. Co.; same ord.—Corbin vs. Boies; ord. for recr. Hancock to turn over property to rcr. Jenkins and to file acct. as recr.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—343, Lowry vs. Kempster; lv. to file amd. dec., and defts. to pld. or demur in five days.

Appellate Court.

ORDERS—1,780, C. & N. W. Ry. Co. vs. Village of Jefferson; injunction in court below continued in force until further ord. by this court.—1,779, Stumer vs. Frisch; same order.

Superior Court—New Suits.

99,726—Henry W. Austin vs. Edward G. Shumway and Luther C. Burgess. Case, $5,000. George L. Thatcher, atty.

99,727—Thomas Lynch et al. use, etc., vs. Joseph Schmitt. Asst., $1,000. Beck & Roberts, attys.

99,728—In re petition of Peter Simon Veeder to change name. J. C. Turner, atty.

99,729—Samuel S. Chisholm et al. vs. Henry Herzer and Charles Herzer. Attcht., $107.80. Jesse Cox Jr., atty.

99,730—Mark D. Shay vs. John Monaghan. Attcht., $69.98. Beck & Roberts, attys.

99,731—Patrick Gurley vs. William Parker. Case, $10,000. M. Solomon, atty.

99,732—Harriet Levert vs. Benjamin Levert. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. T. G. Frost, solr.

99,733—John B. Scholl vs. William Carey. Confession of judgment, $215.75. Henry Meiselbar, atty.

99,734—James Bunyan et al. vs. Gustav Roesner, Thomas E. Patterson, Trustee, and F. W. Packard, successor in trust. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $200 on Lot 47, Block 1, Baxter's Sub. of the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 20, 40, 14. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, solrs.

99,735—Edward M. Field et al. vs. Charles L. Epps and Joseph F. Greer. Ass., $1,500. Fred Ullmann, atty.

99,736—James Quarles vs. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. Case, $15,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

99,737—Rosa Pieser vs. Gabriel Pieser, Isaac, Emanuel, Samuel, and Charlotte Pieser, and Rachel and Henry Mitz. Bill to set off dower. Grant & Brady, solrs.

Suppressed Monday—99,716—O. P. Axtell vs. the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway Company. Ejectment, $500. W. O. Robinson, atty.

99,722—William H. Schimpferman vs. Ira Couch. Asst., $700. Joseph Wright, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Judgments—9,113, George A. Gibbs vs. Edwin A. Kilbourne; judgt. on verdict $250 and appld.—9,085, Fred Bush et al. vs. Lazarus Silverman; judgt. on fdg. $4,522.35 vs. Silverman only and fdg. for Manierre, and appld.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—9,972, Matson vs. Mann; deme. to second plea to amd. narr. sustd., and lv. to amd. by tomorrow morning.—9,374, Wright vs. Smith; dis. as to garns., each party to pay own costs.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—9,979, Furlong vs. Ready; lv. to amd. bill by mkg. John Crook and Michael McLaughton pty. defts.—9,217, Nickerson vs. Denton; lv. to amd. by dischg. as to James M. Hill and chg. name of pltf. to Nancy F., and to file amd. narr. and rule on deft. to pld. to amd. narr. in ten days.—9,219, same vs. Barter; same.—9,221, same vs. De Forrest; same.—11,595, Carpenter vs. Fowler; lv. to amd. by dischg. as to W. S. Fowler, and chg. form of action to assumpsit.—11,817, Pappers vs. Crosby; dmr. to narr. sustd., lv. to amd. instr. and rule on deft. to pld. in twenty days.—11,871, Cahn vs. Stanley; dis. n. c.—Verdict—9,627, Eliza W. Garrett vs. Charles Bigelow; verdict for pltf., $379.80.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—10,634, Owen vs. German; deft.—11,868, Steele vs. Smith; dis. n. c.—8,918, Heminger vs. Cogswell; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.

Judgments—6,144, Meyer vs. Buell; judgt. on fdg. for deft., costs vs. pltf., and appld.—9,142, Charles B. Platt et al. vs. Andras B. Stone; judgt. on fdg. for pltf., $9,254.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—80,034, C. G. W. F. Co. vs. W. & M. Mfg. Co.; lv. to compts. to withd. stip.—1,772, Royal Arc. vs. Matteson; Charles D. Matteson made pty. deft. and lv. to him to file ans. and cross bill.—300, Winslow vs. Leland; rule to produce books in 10 days.—1,549, Bk. of Montreal vs. Peck; transfd. to U. S. Cir. Ct.—150, Wright vs. Smith; dis.—1,015, Pease vs. Pease; rule dischgd.—1,457, Goudie vs. F. S. Assn.; dis. as to S. Greenebaum, A. Abrams, Hy. Greenburg, and H. Eliasoff, and lv. to amd. bill.—801, Sullivan vs. Braley; ord. rcr. pay out. cert. moneys.—1,544, Penna. Co. vs. O'Hare; mo. for inj. den. and dmr. sustd., and bill dis. c. c. and judgt., and appld to Sup. Ct.—1,075, Hull vs. Pierson; pld. on cal.—1,371, Pickering vs. Heyman; dis. n. c.

Divorce—1618, Florence I. Smythe vs. John L. N. Smythe; decree of divorce for desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

47,458—Petition of Henry and Maria Dartscht to adopt Thekla Louisa Maisch. Kistler, Iles & Finney, solrs.

47,459—Minnie C. Urch vs. Charles Urch. Bill for divorce for adultry, drunkness, and cruelty. Howard Henderson, solr.

47,460—Hyman W. Rubin vs. Samuel A. Rubin, conf. judgt. $325. W. D. Brown, atty.

47,461—Valentine Konsalk vs. Dorothea Konsalk. Bill for divorce for desertion. D. T. Duncombe, solr.

47,462—Isaac McCombe et al. vs. The Garden City Warehouse Company, the Union National Bank, Edmund Burke, James H. Walker, Columbus R. Cummings, W. B. Howard, and W. S. Fowler, Replevin, $1,400. Edward F. Comstock, atty.

47,463—S. B. Harris vs. Anton Finke. Appeal.

47,464—E. F. Runyan, use Richard A. Paranton, vs. William E. Couffe, appeal.

47,465—M. Blumenthal vs. Jacob Keller, appeal.

47,466—Annie Dwyer vs. William Dwyer. Bill for divorce for adultery, drunkenness, and cruelty. Kraus & Meyer, solrs.

47,467—Margaretha Bausman vs. George Bausman. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Same solrs.

47,468—Robert Corlett vs. Richard W. Chappell and S. W. Osgood. Appeal.

47,469—Leonard Cherest vs. Mollie A. Fitch. Appeal.

47,470—William D. Gibson et al. vs. A. W. Kleinfelter and Andrew Dillman. Appeal.

47,471—Andrew J. Briggs vs. George Z. Work, Andrew S. Work, and Lewis C. Wachsmith. Appeal.

47,472—Marketa Rajsops vs. Joseph V. and Magdalena Cerveny. Conf. judgt., $239. Kraus & Meyer, attys.

47,473—Julia S. Dunkle vs. Mary A. Leitch, Maria Boyington, Nancy L. Clark, Ellen Sherman, Carrie E. Jackson, George T. Wilder, Hiram L. Wilder, Francis Wilder, and Ella E. Hulse. Bill for dower. C. M. Hardy, solr.

47,474—Kate Burke, admx. est. John Burke, vs. The City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. John Gibbons, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—4,613, Grape & Corn-Sugar Refining Co. vs. Teed; case contd.—5,410, Bierworth vs. Keon; dmr. to narr. ovld. and rule to pld. in 10 days.—5,856, Norton vs. Collins; dis. and costs pd.—6,098, Decker vs. McKinney; time to file bill of part. extd. 5 days.—6,476, Thompson vs. Gilbert; dis. p. c. want narr. in time.—4,128, Sturgis vs. Ill. Trust & Savings Bk.; dis. costs pd.—4,243, Same vs. same; dis. p. c.—6,453, People ex rel. Rule vs. Hanchett; pet. dischd. on face of papers.—4,529, Foss vs. Mix; jury to seal and sep.—3,819, C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. vs. Irvine; case put as No. 3064.—4,581, De Wess vs. Neufeld; put on cal. as No. 4374.

Judgments—3,183, Moses Paxton et al. vs. D. H. Donovan; judgt. on fdg. for deft. and appld.—4,503, John H. Roap vs. Moritz Munger; judgt. on verdict for pltf. $259.52.—3,965, William H. Smith et al. vs. Albert Pick; same, $517.56.—4,509, James Felch vs. Mary A. Bailey; same, $1,759.—4,507, Emma C. Iddings vs. James C. Iddings; judgt. on fdg. debt $884.09, das. $109.—4,489, Reed & Co. vs. Harris; judgt. on fdg. for deft.

JUDGE BARNUM—Verdict—4,021, Mary Parrott vs. Peter O'Connor, Frank Dolan, and John Steinway; verdict defts. Parrott and Steinway guilty, das. $300, Dolan not guilty, and mo. n. t. by pltf.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—85, Fox vs. Long; dis. c. c. want equity.—2,761, Solem vs. Russell; rule to ans. cross-bill in 20 days.—2,868, Thompson vs. Le Blanc; George A. Follansbee appld. rcvr.—2,837, Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. vs. Consumers' Gas Co.; inj. den., bill dis. c. c. want equity and appld.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,672, Sleeper vs. Tilton; deft. of cert. defts.—2,575, Mendel vs. Chi. Open Bd. of Trade; rule to show cause ret. Feb. 21.—148, Pettyplace vs. Epps; lv. to file supl. bill instr. and 3 days to ans. same.—1,853, Johnson vs. Rogers; lv. to G. Garnett to withd. exc. a., b., and c. to depns. of Martha E. Rogers and Elizabeth A. Summer.—2,692, Taggart vs. Bourinque; deft. vacated.—2,857, Harder vs. Thieman; inj. disl. and lv. to amd. bill.—B. R. 314, Chamberlain vs. Wisner; lv. to amd. petn. by mkg. J. Warner Erwin pty. deft.—1,297, Barry vs. Barry; Master's rept. of of sale confd. and ord. of distn.

Decree—47,455, In re petn. of Dartscht; decree of adoption.

County Court.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—City spl. assts. Nos. 3,466; mo. n. t. by objr.—Same, 3,452; appld.—Same, 3,308 and 3,411; same.—Same, 3,494; hg. adjd. to Feb. 20.—Same, 3,526; verdict not assd. more and roll confd.—Same, Nos. 3,372, 3,322, and 3,520; time to file objns. extd. to Feb. 27.—3,413, in re vol. assgt. M. C. Morse; assgs. rept. of sale apvd. and sale confd.—Hyde Park spl. asst. No. 225; objns. withd. and roll confd.—3,920, Cottle vs. Cross; death of John R. Cross sug., sub. to ct., and set for Feb. 28.—4,371, Hirsch vs. Backer; dis. n. c.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER — Guardianship — Est. Martha P. Sorum et al., minors; letters to Mathilda E. Sorum, bond in $600 apvd.

Administration—Est. Charles Janisch; letters to Sarah Janish, bond in $250 apvd.

Orders—Est. Ruth C. Gunn; citn. vs. admx. ret. Feb. 21.—Est. Freeland B. Gardner; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. H. Diedrich Homan; pf. heirsp., extr. to present inv. and apprst. in 10 days, and settle final acct in 20 days.—Est. Elwood Ewing; ord. apvg. rept. of sale of real est. and confg. sale.—Est. Henry Larsen Sr.; decree of sale.—Est. Allice M. Belford; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. John Healy; est. closed.—Est. Ellen Reid; pf. heirsp.—Est. Adaline Mabel Johnston et al., minors; lv. to grdn. to join with adult heirs in a certain compromise with J. C. W. Johnston.—Est. Clara E. Woolner; admr. to settle final acct. in one day.—Est. Eliza Jane Byron; citn. vs. Thomas Benton, Charles Woodcock, and Lottie Woodcock, ret. Feb. 21.—Est. John Anderson; wid. who is admx. alld. to retail bal. of est. and she dischgd.—Est. Gilbert Hubbard; extx. to settle final acct. in one day.—Est. Michael McGlynn; same extr. 3) days.—Est. Joseph Hawuschild; same admr. 10 days.—Est. Charles H. Stevens; same admr. one day.—Est. Thomas W. Anderson; same admx.—Est. Henry Richards; same 10 days.—Est. Nicholas Austin; same 3 months.—Est. Gustav Thews; final acct. apvd. and admr. dischgd.—Est. William P. Kerr; admr. files new bond in $50,000 which is apvd.—Est. Timothy Hubbard; ord. that Daniel Draper turn over to admrs. $600, and appld. to Circuit Court.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE HAWES—687, Andrews et al.; motion to set aside judgment and dismiss suit entered.—425 and 814, G. C. Wheeler and A. C. Wheat, conspiracy; continued by defendants.—832, Wolf Goldstein, larceny; continued by defendant.—834, William Jones, larceny; same order.—12, Richard Buckley, conspiracy; further arguments and instructions heard; jury disagreed and discharged.—96, James Sheridan, John Sheridan, and Andrew Rider, larceny; pleas of not guilty; jury trial; on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—851, Charles Dudley, cruelty to a child; plea of guilty withdrawn.—804, Thomas Reed, obtaining goods under false pretenses; verdict of not guilty.—827, David Axman, larceny; trial by the court; finding not guilty.—829, Conrad Carlson, assault; finding guilty and sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail.—951, Frank McCall and Edward Wiggins; burglary; part of evidence heard; on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers. Call Thursday 92, 80, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 24, 26, 30.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's call. No. 87,195, Village of Evanston vs. Mussing, condemnation suit, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 8,968, 8,974, 8,994, 8,998, 9,024, and 9,070. No. 7,258, Jones vs. Gulick, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 10,091, 10,093, 10,115, 10,123, 10,137, 10,147, 7,467, 10,165, 10,173, 10,175. No. 10,073, Field vs. Berlizheimer, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call, Nos. 201 to 250 inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 9,292, 9,320, 9,372, 9,384, 9,436, 9,478, 9,492, and 9,532. No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 21, 23, 24, 25, and 26. No. 18, Doherty vs. F. B. B. Company, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 385, 390, 391, 393, 395, and 396. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 3,752, 2,646, 4,096, and 4,110. No. 3,716, Reese vs. Griffin, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 3, Ward vs. Farwell, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No 26, Caldwell vs. Hale, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Call is city special assessments. City special assessments on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 96 on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 951 on trial, and Nos. 833, 837, 839, 841, 746, 747, 800, and 743.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

A List of Grants to Inventors in This Section of the Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The following patents were issued today to Northwestern inventors:

Backus, Absalom Jr., Detroit, Mich., boiler furnace; Baker, Charles A., Moline, Ill., wheel cultivator; Barnet, John, Lafayette, Ind., machine for milling off the hub-ends of wheel-spokes; Barry, Nicholas Jr., Muscatine, Ia., water-closet; Berkshire, John H., Muscatine, Ia., assignor to Kennedy & Berkshire Feed-Water Heater and Filter Manufacturing Company, feed-water heater and purifier; Bolte, Frank H., assignor to Egelhof Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., hay-carrier; Borden, James S., Terre Haute, Ind., holder for mechanics' rules; Bradley, Byron C., Chicago, Ill., bed-plate for sulky-plow beams; Bremer, Heinrich, Chicago, Ill., washbench; Brett, Friend N., Sparta, Wis., mechanical motor; Bryan, George, assignor of one-half to A. Goodrich, Chicago, Ill., car-coupling; Bryan, Ulderic D., assignor of one-half to A. E. Dike, Chicago, Ill., heel-trimming and breasting machine.

Carver, Reading L., Preëmption, Ill., sulky cultivator; Conrad, Christopher F., Adrian, Mich., pump for fire-extinguishers, etc.

De Guinon, Richard V., Chicago, assignor of one-half to J. W. Parmelee, Englewood, Ill., placer-mining machine; Dickson, Lucias E., Brazil, Ind., quilting frame; Doherty, Fisher, and E. L. Sies, Crawfordsville, Ind., two-wheeled vehicle; Doyle, John E., Richmond, Ind., globe valve grinder; Doyle, Joseph, Mount Liberty, Ind., piano-forte; Durant, Edward G., and E. Shupe, Racine, Wis., said Shupe assignor to T. Kane, Chicago, Ill., opera chair.

Fenn, George N., Prophetstown, Ill., paper-bag holder; Fontayne, Albert, assignor to himself, I. Pflaum, Chicago, and J. S. Williams, Hyde Park, Ill., axle attaching device; Foster, William H., assignor to C. Joseph, Jeffersonville, Ind., fileholder; Frysinger, Jacob and B. C., Rock Island, assignors of one-third to G. P. Frysinger, Rockford, Ill., packer for flour, bran, etc.

Giles, Charles K., Chicago, Ill., watch case, also lining for watch case; Goodwillie, Oak Park, Ill., lumber drier; Gyles, James F., Chicago, Ill., street-car heater.

Hamilton, James E., assignor to Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., interchangeable chart-frame; Hatton, William E., Clarksburg, Ind., bee-hive; Hibbard, Angus S., Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to Western Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., time-signal for toll lines of telephone exchanges; Hoag, Andrew J., assignor to Nichols, Shepard & Co., Battle Creek, Mich., thrashing-machine; Hosker, William W., Petoskey, Mich., machine for boring tenons; Hunter, George D., Terre Haute, assignor of two-thirds to M. C. Hunter and J. C. Van Nuys, Bloomington, Ind., spark-arrester.

Johnson, Nathaniel, Harrisburg, Ill., wagon-tongue support; Jones, Thomas E., Fairfield, Ia., rotary steam-engine; Jordan, Ambrose L., assignor of one-half to R. C. Jordan, Ottawa, Ill., check-rower.

Kreig, William C., and J. T. Albin, Decatur, Ill., washing-machine.

Little, Nelson B., Chicago, Ill., key-fastener; Lloyd, John J., Streator, Ill., car-coupling; Loomis, Arthur, Jeffersonville, Ill., wall-bracket extension-shelf; Looney, John J., assignor of one-fourth to W. H. Lightcap, Hazel Green, Wis., neck-yoke.

Martin, Bruno, East Saginaw, Mich., hydro-carbon burner; Martin, Jacob M., Sterling, Ill., automatic carrier system; Maynard, Frederick T., Detroit, Mich., pillow-sham holder; McLaughlin, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill., smoke-consumer; Miller, John G., Champaign, Ill., harness-tug slide; Morrison, Robert H., assignor of one-half to M. Toye, Winona, Minn., pipe return; Munton, James, Chicago, Ill., indicator for tire-rolling apparatus.

Neitzel, John F. W., Arago, Neb., seed-planter.

Packer, Harvey, Rock Falls, assignor to T. A. Galt and G. S. Tracy, Sterling, Ill., corn-sheller; Paddock, Charles E., Richmond, Ind., fire-kindler mold; Paradise, Norman J., Aurora, Ill., cock for air-brakes; Park, James A., assignor of one-half to P. E. Park, Lansing, Mich., buckle; Patterson, William R., assignor to Western Electric Company, Chicago, Ill., telegraph cable; Pearsons, Harrison C., Ferrysburg, Mich., screw propeller; Penney, Mark A., assignor to W. L. Carpenter, Des Moines, Ia., barb-wire fence machine; Plumb, Fawcett, Streator, Ill., ditching-machine; Potter, James, Chicago, Ill., universal lubricator; Powers, Daniel D., Ozark, Kas., apparatus for evaporating sirups, etc., and for clarifying the same.

Raymond, George and A., Chicago, Ill., machine for reducing ores, etc.; Rosback, Frederick P., Chicago, Ill., assignor to C. Colahan, Cleveland, O., metal-planer.

Sampson, Warner J., Marcellus, Mich., cloth-measuring device; Simpkin, George B., Chicago, Ill., protection belt and attachment; Smith, Edward S., Ovid, Mich., vehicle spring; Smith, John S., assignor of one-half to T. G. Bennett, Jackson, Mich., tile-machine; Snyder, William D., Columbus City, Ind., wardrobe bedstead; St. John, Garland B., Cedar Rapids, Ia., chair; Stock, Charles F., Peoria, Ill., ball-trap; Stover, David, La Motte, Ia., cream-skimming apparatus; Sundquist, Henning, Chicago, Ill., locking latch; Swab, Joseph F., Cedar Rapids, Ia., shipping milk-can; Symonds, John L., Detroit, Mich., rat-trap.

Thomas, Richard J., Milwaukee, Wis., safety-valve; Tinsley, Charles G., Grand Rapids, Mich., line indicator for typewriting-machines.

Von der Heydt, Herrman, Chicago, Ill., self-winding watch; Voorhis, Winfield S. and G. H. Houser, Chicago, Ill., sliding door.

West, Byron D., Chicago, Ill., hasp-lock; Wickers, William H., Ind., ring for securing finger cots in position; Winger, Oswald E., assignor one-half to E. B. Winger, Freeport, Ill., windmill; Wold, Peter S., Chicago, Ill., razor strop.

BIMETALLISM.

Renewed Interest in the Important Question—Radical Change of Opinion in England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The movement in favor of bimetallism, which induced the several conferences that have been held to consider that subject, and which was especially encouraged by the recommendations of the International Bimetallic Conference at Paris, has lately taken active form through the associations in this country and elsewhere, and have organized for the purpose of agitating the subject.

Mr. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, and others of like character and influence have attached themselves to the movement here, and the members of the old association feel encouraged to believe that bimetallism will soon figure actively in affairs of international politics. They have begun correspondence with similar associations in Europe. The following letter, showing the status of the English association, has just been received by William Boucher, Secretary of the association in this country:

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY STANDARD ASSOCIATION, 34 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, Jan. 28, 1884.—DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., and will now endeavor to reply to your queries therein conveyed. In the year 1879, when the attempt was made to start the association on its present basis, no first-class men of business or politicians could be induced to join, nor any of the newspapers to take notice of the question, and the Rt.-Hon. George I. Goschen and Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, who represented this country at the International Monetary Conference in Paris, were both adverse to principles and practice of bimetallism.

By the beginning of 1882 matters had so changed that a council was formed, consisting of three of the Directors of the Bank of England, one being Governor of the bank at the time, one of the Parliamentary Representatives of the City of London, and several other members of Parliament connected with the trading centres of the country, together with some of the leading merchants, bankers, etc., who represented no one political party, but were drawn from Liberals and Conservatives. The work of this association has led to a full discussion of the principles advocated by the leading financial organs of the day, two of whom are now its regular supporters, and the *Economist* has lately considerably modified its attitude of opposition.

The question has been further ventilated at the various meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Statistical Society, the Social-Science Congress, and the Institute of Bankers.

It is understood Mr. Goschen's views have undergone a change since he represented this country at the Paris Conference, but it is thought better to get his friendly sympathy and advice than to press him as probably a future Cabinet Minister to pledge himself openly as a supporter of the question.

Our honorable Secretary reports a decided growing feeling throughout Lancashire in favor of bimetallism, and I may mention that 8,000 copies of our last paper have been distributed in that quarter alone. A very important feature, also, is the adhesion of Prof. Sedgwick, of Cambridge, whose new work on political economy is likely to become the text book in the universities, and his feeling are, I believe, shared by Prof. Nicholson, who holds a similar appointment at the University of Edinburg.

As regards the present Government, I believe it to be strictly true that none of its members have ever professed to study the question in the light of its now existing condition, being all of them inclined to accept the dictum of Mr. John Stuart Mill as final. Three of them, perhaps, may be excepted, and they are likely to influence the politics of the future—viz: The Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State, War Department; The Right Hon. George O. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland; and Mr. L. H. Courtney, Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

Amongst those who are likely to join the next Conservative Government there is probably more general sympathy with the question. The late Lord Beaconsfield was distinctly favorable. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote are not opposed to the consideration of it.

It is, in times of sharply-falling prices and wages, as at present, that the association can count upon a better hearing, and this object is, by the distribution of their own literature through the press, to enlighten public opinion on the subject. But the turning point in the movement is generally supposed here to be the suspension of legal-tender silver coin on your side. I remain, dear sir, yours,

G. T. FRAZER, Secretary.

W. M. BOUCHER, Esq., Secretary I. B. M. A., New York.

THE HONEYMOON IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution:* A young couple in Oconee County, lately married, devoted their honeymoon-week to sport, and killed 120 rabbits. They have salted down the meat and will save buying bacon next summer. This sort of beginning is bound to win in the long run.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial** and **Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold** or **cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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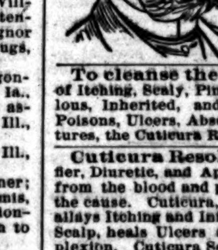

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Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
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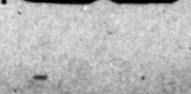

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MOZART CLUB CONCERT.
A Grand Concert will be given at the
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
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THURSDAY EVENING, THE 21ST INST.,
at 8 o'clock, by the Mozart Club, assisted by the Schubert Quartette and Miss Medora Henson, soprano. The whole will be under the direction of Prof. M. L. Bartlett, and Prof. Louis Falk will preside at the organ. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Chicago Music Co.'s, 152 State-st., at Beard & Kimball's, 484 West Madison-st.; and at the door of the church. This programme will be presented:

PART I.
1. Organ. { a. Chromatic Fantasie............Thiele / b. Fugue in G major............Krebs }
LOUIS FALK.
2. God Is Great and Almighty............S. Jadassohn
MOZART CLUB.
3. Aria, "Hear Ye Israel" (Elijah)............Mendelssohn
MISS MEDORA HENSON.
4. Come, Charm of Night............Louis Liebe
MOZART CLUB.
(Baritone solo by Mr. J. S. Martin.)
5. The Village Blacksmith............Hatton
SCHUBERT QUARTETTE.
6. My Dearest Heart............Sullivan
MR. SAM'L F. MILLER.
7. Organ. { a. Minuet............Guilmant / b. Pizzicatti............Delibes }
LOUIS FALK.
8. { a. The Tear............Witt / b. Swiss Song............Mair }
MOZART CLUB.
9. Song, Good-By............Tosti
MR. HENRY HART.
10. In Memoriam............Dudley Buck
MOZART CLUB.
11. Song, When the Heart Is Young............Buck
MISS HENSON.
12. Land Sighting............Edward Grieg
MOZART CLUB.
(Base solo by Mr. A. L. Goldsmith.)

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Apply at the Museum between 10 a. m. and 12 m.

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All this week, Grand Matinees Today, Friday (Washington's Birthday), and Saturday.
Haverly's Spectacular Mastodon Minstrels.
NOTE.
It has been customary hitherto to remark of all minstrel performances that "Nothing new is presented," "The jokes are stale," "The same old acts under new names," &c., &c. This cannot be said of Haverly's present Company. Everything new, crisp, and sparkling—in short,
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Sunday, Feb. 24—The success of all successes,
THE SILVER KING.

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BEGGAR STUDENT.
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NEXT WEEK. The Grand Ballet Spectacle JALMA! NEXT WEEK.

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Monday—J. K. EMMET.

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Friday, Washington's Birthday Matinee.
Feb. 25—Watson's Comedy Company in "Wrinkles."

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Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque, & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:35 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:35 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	d10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 5:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:40 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	....	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	....
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	* 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	* 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Through Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:30 p m

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. (Central Standard Time.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Fast Line	§ 8:35 p m	* 6:55 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 9:30 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:30 p m	*10:50 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.

(Continued.)

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:15 p m	....
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:55 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 8:40 p m	† 7:55 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York East Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:20 a m	* 7:31 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:51 a m	* 7:31 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:21 p m	§10:11 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:07 p m	§ 7:51 a m
a Night Express	*10:11 p m	§ 5:41 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	§ 4:41 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:11 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:20 a m	‡ 8:20 p m
Phil'd'phia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:00 p m	* 8:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent	† 8:20 a m	‡ 8:20 p m
Warren, Meadville, Carry & Jamestown Express	* 5:06 p m	* 3:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 4:50 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	....

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	* 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:30 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	....
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Night Express	§ 11:20 p m	....

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:32 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.
CANADA, Frangeul............Wednesday, Feb. 20, 11 a m
AMERIQUE, Santelli............Wednesday, Feb. 27, 4 p m
FRANCE, Trocdor de Kersabiec, Wednesday, March 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

EUROPE!!
Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York in April, May and June, 1884. Passage Tickets by all Atlantic steamers. Special facilities for securing good berths. Tourist Tickets for individual travelers in Europe, by all routes at reduced rates. Cook's Excursionist, with Maps and full particulars, by mail 10 cents. Address
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y. and 161 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

STATE LINE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin winter rates reduced to $50 to $60 according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 165 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

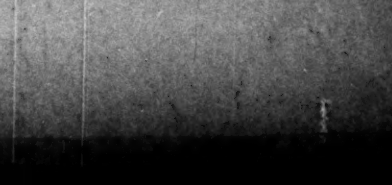
BEWARE OF Imitations.

ONE AGENT, (DEALER ONLY) WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. NO DRUMMERS. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State Street, Chicago.

RUPTURE
Positively cured in 60 days by DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO - MAGNETIC TRUSS. Guaranteed the only genuine Electric and Magnetic Truss, with a battery attached in the world. Superior to all in scientific construction and electric action. Most powerful, cheapest, comfortable, durable, and effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in 1883. Send stamp for pamphlet.
ELECTRO MAGNETIC TRUSS CO.,
191 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Rupture Cured.
CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1883.
Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure; have not worn a Truss for several months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 55 years.
H. WOODRUFF,
Residence 338 West Jackson-st.
Dr. A. H. PARKER, President Common Sense Truss Co., manuf. of Trusses of all kinds, Elastic Stockings, &c. Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE
Absolutely Cured in 30 to 90 Days by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted ONLY ELECTRIC TRUSS in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer; is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the famous Dr. J. Simms, of N. Y. and hundreds of others. Illus. pamphlet free.
MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 134 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.



THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Maj. C. H. Whipple, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

Capt. J. N. Wheelan, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Col. W. O. Shafter and Capt. W. E. Wilder, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

E. G. Morgan, of Fort Dodge, Ia., one of the State Railroad Commissioners, is at the Sherman.

Ogden H. Fethers, law partner of Congressman John Winans, of Janesville, Wis., is in the city.

Mrs. H. C. Ayer is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. She has been commissioned by Messrs. Sypher & Co., of New York, to open a branch house in this city.

IN GENERAL.

George Houser, 38 years old and single, an employé of the American Express Company, was found dead in his room at No. 293 North Clark street yesterday. An inquest will be held today.

The ladies who propose to present the First Regiment with a stand of colors adjourned their meeting to next Tuesday at 3 o'clock, as the attendance was too slight yesterday.

Charles Butler, 11 years old, of No. 47 North Market street, tried to start a fire with the aid of kerosene oil and succeeded, but was so badly burned that he had to be taken to the County Hospital. He may recover.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 46° above zero; 9 a. m., 47°; 10 a. m., 49°; 11 a. m., 51°; 12 m., 52°; 1 p. m., 51°; 3 p. m., 40°; 6 p. m., 32°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.02; 6 p. m., 29.02.

The police have abandoned the prosecution of A. H. Dudley, Charles C. Coe, Patrick Lengen, and Charles Crowley, who were arrested on the charge of setting fire to Dudley & Coe's grocery, No. 421 State street, about two weeks ago. The firm will now sue the police for damages.

The Executive Committee of the Lake Bluff Hotel & Improvement Company has decided to dispense with gate fees during the coming season. The hotel will be opened not later than June 15. Another meeting will be held Saturday at the Sherman to decide upon a lessee for the hotel.

Tomorrow night the Mozart Club will give a concert for the benefit of the choir at the First Congregational Church, corner of Washington boulevard and Ann street. Prof. Louis Falk will preside at the organ, Miss Medora Henson, soprano, will be the soloist, and the Schubert Quartet will assist.

The funeral of the boy, Johnny Devine, who was killed by a blow on the head, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday. The inquest will be held today at 2 o'clock. Mässe, the alleged assailant of the dead boy, is held on a charge of murder. It is believed that the evidence against him will not be strong enough to warrant holding him.

Some malicious person or persons entered a new apartment-house on the west side of Clark street, between Wisconsin and Menomonee, Monday night, and removed all the brass and nickel-plated doorknobs, hinges, and all other metal work they could find. The house had been nicely finished, and the loss to the owner is heavy.

Revival services are being held in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church with good results. Quite a number came forward to the altar Sunday night. In the Sunday-school the revival spirit has spread also, many children professing conversion. The work has been extended to the Chinese school. Extra meetings are held every night this week except Saturday.

An inquest was held at the County Hospital yesterday on the body of Mina Huevel, the servant-girl who was suffocated by gas Sunday night at the house of Henry Friedman, No. 482 Fulton street. The jury censured Mr. Friedman for not investigating matters when he heard the woman groaning in her room. He said he did go to the door, and that the groans had ceased.

The grand jury yesterday heard the witnesses in the case of O. A. Nubell, of the defunct "Home Benefit Association." About a dozen of the policyholders testified as to how they had been treated. One of them was asked what he received in return for the money paid to Nubell. "A receipt," he answered, dryly, amid laughter. Further testimony will be taken today.

An effort is being made to secure an amendment to the city ordinance regulating the running of vessels in the river, which will compel all propellers of 700 tons or upwards to use tugs while passing through the draws of bridges. The adoption of this amendment it is thought will facilitate the movement of vessels, and cause less delay to the public in the opening and closing of bridges.

The annual banquet of the Hahnemann Medical Institute was held at the Hotel Woodruff last evening. About 100, including the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, were present. The supper-room was prettily decorated, and merriment generally prevailed. The music was furnished by Miss Atwood, assisted by the Chicago Quartet. After the usual toasts the society adjourned for the year.

A most objectionable lot of bric-à-brac, consisting of piles of stone, bricks, lumber, heavy pieces of timber, etc., has been allowed to accumulate around the Washington and La Salle street sides of the Court-House without the slightest necessity. The large space originally designed to receive the arch for the purpose of connecting the County Building with the City-Hall presents an appearance anything but esthetic. The County Board might review the situation and take some steps to remedy the existing evils.

Dr. N. H. Paaren, the State Veterinarian, last evening quarantined the boarding and livery stable of H. C. Walker, Nos. 249 and 251 State street. It was in this stable that one of the glandered horses killed by Dr. Paaren was treated by Dr. A. H. Baker, the veterinary surgeon, for what he at the time believed to be influenza. Ten horses are in the barn, and are in charge of an officer detailed by the direction of Police-Superintendent Doyle for the purpose of preventing their removal. Twelve horses were there yesterday morning, and the absent ones will have to be found.

PRICE—M'LAUGHLIN.

An unostentatious and pleasant wedding party assembled yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Newsboys' Home, and at 3 o'clock the marriage of Miss Mary McLaughlin, Matron of the Home, and Mr. J. Russell Price, of the Southern Publishing House, was witnessed, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, of the Second Baptist Church. The guests included the President, Directors, and managers of the Home and about thirty newsboys in their "Sunday clothes." The youngsters all congratulated the happy couple. The presents were pretty and appropriate, and the newsboys contributed their share to the cost. Mr. and Mrs. Price left on an early train for a short wedding tour, and on their return Mrs. Price will resume her duties at the Home.

LECTURE BY THE REV. PATRICK AGNEW.

The Rev. Father Patrick Agnew, of Dalbeattie, in the south of Scotland, and brother of Frank Agnew, lectured last evening at Central Music-Hall to an audience of about 400 people upon the subject of "Old Faith and Fancies." Father Agnew comes to America for the purpose of raising funds whereby to pay for the erection of Catholic school buildings in the Diocese of Galloway, Scotland.

The speaker was introduced by Judge Moran, who said that he who appealed in the name of popular education was entitled to a patient hearing and the good wishes of all Christian people. He ought to have the hearty indorsement of every creed.

Father Agnew then delivered his lecture, which was listened to with pleasure by the appreciative audience.

PERCHERON NORMAN HORSE COMPANY.

The stockholders of the Percheron Norman Horse Company held their annual meeting at the office of Studebaker Bros. yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, M. W. Dunham; Vice-President, J. F. Studebaker; Treasurer, J. M. Studebaker; Secretary and Manager, John A. Wilter. The Directors voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The company has extensive ranges in Colorado, which are stocked with 4,000 head of horses, of which 3,000 are breeding mares. In addition to the twenty imported Percheron stallions now on the ranges the company has secured twenty-five that were imported by Mr. Dunham with special reference to range breeding.

CHICAGO HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The War Department has asked for an immediate appropriation of $20,000 for the Chicago harbor improvements. Maj. Benyuard, the Government engineer in charge of the work here, says that this is asked for simply as a loan, and will be deducted from the regular appropriation of $200,000 when it is made. Owing to the Presidential campaign, it is thought the River and Harbor bill will be backward, and the $20,000 is wanted to enable the work to go forward as soon as navigation opens. There is $30,000 left over from last season, which will also be applied to the work, and to dredging. In addition to the $200,000 asked for it will require about $100,000 to complete the exterior breakwater. Since 1833 the Government has expended $1,600,000 on the Chicago harbor.

JUDGE DRUMMOND.

Yesterday was the thirty-fourth anniversary of Judge Drummond's appointment to the bench. He was commissioned by President Taylor Judge of the District Court in 1850, and in 1869 he was made Judge of the Circuit Court by President Grant. It is his intention to retire within a year, but the exact date has not yet been decided on by him, since he has a number of cases which he wishes to dispose of before he leaves, to the general regret of the public, a position that he has filled so long and so ably.

SOCIETY.

MR. AND MRS. S. CORNING JUDD GIVE A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF THE REV. FREDERICK COURTNEY, OF BOSTON.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. S. Corning Judd gave a brilliant reception in honor of the Rev. Frederick Courtney, of Boston, former rector of St. James' Church, of this city. Their residence, No. 25 Delaware place, was thronged with ladies and gentlemen during the evening, and Dr. Courtney met with a right royal welcome from his old friends and parishioners. During the evening an orchestra, under Prof. John Hand, rendered a number of pleasing selections, and supper was served by Kinsley. The affair proved exceedingly enjoyable.

Among those present were the following, the star (*) indicating that the gentleman was accompanied by his wife:

*Mr. L. P. Wheeler,
Mrs. Clements,
Mrs. Parse,
*The Rev. S. H. Gurteen,
The Rev. Mr. Stone,
Mr. Cook,
*Mr. Orson Smith,
*Mr. J. N. Jewett,
Mr. James Kelly,
*Mr. Warren,
Miss Warren,
*Mr. William Smith,
*The Rev. Dr. Locke,
The Rev. Canon Knowles,
*Mr. Noyes,
*Mr. Oldershaw,
The Rev. Henry G. Perry,
The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood,
*Mr. Carothers,
Miss Whitehead,
*Mr. Brush,
*Mr. Swift,
*Mr. Brooks,
*Mr. Ewing,
*Mr. H. Wheeler,
*Mr. Millar,
Mr. Selah Tompkins,
*Mr. D. Goodwin,
*Mr. Lehman,
*Mr. Dole,
*Mr. D. Wilkinson,
Dr. Butler,
Mr. Sheldon,
Mr. Childs,
Mr. McClurg,
*Mr. Edsall,
The Rev. Mr. Morrison,
The Rev. Dr. Jewell,
*Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. Ritchie,
*Mr. Knott,
The Rev. Arthur Little,
*Mr. Closkey,
Miss Hedrich,
*Mr. Ross,
*Mr. Rumsey,
*Mr. Treat,
*Mr. Scocum,
Mr. Sturgess,
*Mr. Clark,
*Dr. Gilmore,
*Mr. Cowan,
*Mr. Van Buren,
*Mr. J. V. Clarke,
*Mr. North,
The Rev. Mr. Pardee,
*Mr. Newell,
Mr. W. Larned,
*Mr. Mays,
*Mr. Kreitzinger,
*Col. Loomis,
*Mr. Tompson,
*Mr. Whitehouse,
*Mr. Starback,
Mr. Hughes,
*Mr. Howe,
*Mr. J. Houghteling,
The Rev. Mr. Osborne,
The Rev. A. Ritchie,
*Mr. Gaull,
Mr. Groff,
Mr. Larrabee,
The Misses Larrabee,
Mr. Bell,
*Mr. Avery,
*Col. Thompson,
*Mr. Street,
*The Rev. Mr. Street,
*Gen. Tompkins,
*Mr. Shienberger,
*Mr. Newton Lull,
Miss Lull,
*Mr. May,
The Rev. Mr. Hedmon,
*Mr. Proudfoot,
*Mr. M. O. Jones,
*Dr Gross,
*Mr. Gould,
Miss Gould,
*Mr. Campbell,
The Rev. Mr. Osborne,
*Mr. Seymour,
*Mr. Bradley,
Miss Charnley,
Mr. Fisher,
Mr. Tilton,
*Mr. Mason,
Miss Carpenter,
*Dr. Watson,
*Mr. G. Chandler,
*Mr. Le Grand Burton,
*Mr. Towner,
*Mr. Peabody,
Miss Peabody,
*Mr. Stevenson,
*Mr. Andreas,
Mrs. Vibbert,
*Mr. Waller,
*Gen. Preston,
The Misses Sturges,
Miss Brisbene,
Mr. Clements,
*The Rev. H. Johnson,
*Mr. Preston,
Miss Daisy Phillips,
*Mr. Watriss,
*Mr. Dana,
Miss Clayton,
*Mr. Colvin Cobb,
*Mr. R. King,
*Mr. Galt,
*Mr. Phillips,
*Mr. Hecox,
*Mr. Magruder,
*Mr. Wallace,
*Mr. Shienberger,
Miss Nealford,
*Mr. Gibbs,
*Dr. Hunter,
Mr. Hunter,
Mr. Esher,
Mr. Erskine,
*Mr. Ackerman,
Miss Goodwin,
*Mr. Banshar,
*Mr. Wilson,
*Mr. W. Ewing,
*Mr. Hammond,
Miss Beckwith,
The Rev. Mr. Bixby,
*Dr. N. Cooke,
*Mr. Johnson,
*Mr. Hulburt,
*Mr. Percy Shuman,
*Mr. Barter,
The Rev. Mr. Fay,
The Misses Fay,
Bishop McLaren,
*Mr. Dwight,
*Col. Huntington,
*Dr. Hunt.

RECEPTION TO BISHOP WALKER, OF DAKOTA, BY HIS BROTHER, J. M. WALKER.

Bishop David Walker, the recently-consecrated Bishop of Northern Dakota, was tendered a reception last evening at the residence of his brother, J. M. Walker, Esq., No. 345 Dearborn avenue. Bishop Walker was recently consecrated in New York City, and preached here last Sunday in St. James' Church. He is now on his way to his new charge. The reception was a very pleasant affair, and was attended by a number of well-known society people. The parlors were handsomely decorated with plants, cut flowers, and evergreens, besides the fine paintings and works of art collected by Mr. Walker in Europe. Music was furnished by Hand's orchestra and a supper was served by Eckardt. The centrepiece upon the table was a floral representation of a Bishop's mitre, upon the front of which was a red cross. It reposed upon a cushion of red flowers studded with callas, and across this cushion were laid a floral crook and cross. The whole effect was very pretty, and it was very much admired.

Among those present were the following, the star (*) indicating that the gentleman was accompanied by his wife:

*Mr. Edmund Burke,
*Dr. Ralph Isham,
*Mr. John L. Black,
Miss Snow,
*Mr. W. D. Kerfoot,
Mrs. H. O. Stone,
*Mr. O. F. Fuller,
*Mr. A. F. Seeberger,
*Mr. Sabin Smith,
Miss Campbell,
The Misses Laura and Josie Houghteling,
*Mr. S. Corning Judd,
*Maj.-Gen. Schofield,
*Gen. A. C. McClurg,
*Gen. A. L. Chetlain,
*Gen. A. C. Ducat,
*Lieut. Ray,
*Mr. J. W. Doane,
*Mr. J. L. Houghteling,
*Mr. George L. Dunlap,
*Mr. Orson Smith,
*Mr. H. W. Fuller,
*Mr. John N. Jewett,
*Mr. E. T. Watkins,
Miss Arnold,
Mr. Jones,
Dr. Sam Jones,
Mr. Charles Fullerton,
Miss Poole,
Miss Phillips,
*Bishop McLaren,
Mrs. Vibbert,
The Rev. Canon Knowles,
*The Rev. Mr. Osborne,
Mr. John Crerar,
Mr. Thomas Murdoch,
Mr. G. E. P. Dodge,
Mr. P. C. Maynard,
Mr. L. J. Gage,
Mr. W. F. Keep,
Mr. Fred Keep,
Mr. C. D. Seeberger,
Mr. John Munro,
Mr. G. M. Lyon.

THE SALOONKEEPERS.

THEY ARE STILL DETERMINED TO VIOLATE THE LAW.

A regular meeting of the South Side Saloonkeepers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at Baum's Pavilion, corner of Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues. Fully 150 members were present, and President August Mette was in the chair. The session lasted from 3 until after 5 o'clock, behind closed doors, but it was denied that the license question had been talked of at all. President Mette said that the association had already agreed to stand by the Saloonkeepers' Union and defy the authorities under the $150 license. Thirteen new members were admitted. George Lenggenhager, proprietor of the dive at No. 1450 State street, out of which two girls were taken by the police some days ago, has been claiming membership in the association, and at the meeting yesterday his case was taken up and discussed, and he was ostracised by unanimous consent. It was claimed that he never was a member, and it was further decided that he never should become one.

WHAT THEY MAY EXPECT IF THEY DO.

The Citizens' League was much encouraged by the action of the courts yesterday. George Lenggenhager, 1450 State street, was arraigned before Justice D. Harry Hammer, charged under a State summons with selling liquor to persons intoxicated and who are in the habit of getting intoxicated. The saloonkeepers' lawyer called for a jury, expecting that the usual Police-Court jury would be selected, but he was wonderfully disappointed. The Constable, Mr. Herman Sieman, determined to bring in a good jury if it was possible to get one, so he passed by all the street loafers and saloon bummers and went to the large business-houses and brought in several first-class businessmen, and the result was that Lenggenhager was found guilty and fined $100 and costs, which was at once paid, or else he would have been committed to the County Jail.

Louis Hammerstrom, 780 North Halsted street, was arraigned before Justice Kersten charged with selling liquor to minors. Ten days ago three little boys, one only 12 years of age, bought 30 cents' worth of whisky from him, and became stupidly drunk and had to be taken home in the patrol wagon. Hammerstrom was found guilty and held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300.

Thomas Rule, who kept a restaurant at Calvary, was fined $1,100 on eleven State summonses for selling liquor without a license, and was sent to the County Jail until that amount and costs are paid. He has been in jail about ten days and yesterday he tried to get out on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Rogers, but that learned Judge decided that men who violate the Laws of the State of Illinois must pay the penalty even though they may be saloonkeepers. So he remanded the man back to jail, where he must remain until the $1,100 and costs is paid. This ought to be a warning to those who are proclaiming their intention to violate and defy the law.

SOUTH SIDE DEALERS.

The South Side Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association met at 106 Randolph street yesterday afternoon, about 100 members being present. Twenty-nine applications for admission were received. President Roost, of the West Side Association, and President Anbach, of the North Side Association, made speeches in favor of maintaining the position they had taken; that is to get a $150 license, and sell whisky and fight the authorities. Lawyer Keough spoke to the same effect, saying that the city would not protect a saloonkeeper who took out a $500 license. The Council was thanked for passing the Harper law without amendment. Secretary Hansbrough, who was given $200 for his "noble work," was instructed to send requests to all the outside saloonkeepers urging them to join one of the associations. A resolution was passed requesting the State association to meet at once and see if the Harper law cannot be taken into the United States Court on the ground that "it is an infringement of private rights, and imposing unjust taxation and discrimination, the Constitution of the State of Illinois being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States."

The State Association will meet at Quincy No. 9 Thursday night.

LEON CHOTTEAU.

THE FRENCH ECONOMIST CONFIDENT THAT HIS COUNTRY WILL RAISE THE EMBARGO ON AMERICAN PORK—HE DISCOURAGES RETALIATION.

M. Léon Chotteau, the celebrated French economist, is at the Palmer. He is visiting the principal cities of the United States to get a correct estimate of public opinion in the United States on the subject of the prohibition of American pork in France, and he intends to write a pamphlet on the subject, which he hopes will exert some influence on the French Chamber of Deputies, who now have that subject under consideration. M. Chotteau has already visited New York and Boston, where he consulted with the leading members of the produce exchanges in those cities. He will call a conference of the leading men here who export salt meats and obtain their views, and he thinks that if the proper resolutions are passed they will have their effect in France.

Speaking yesterday with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, M. Chotteau said: "What public opinion demands in France is simply an inspection which will guarantee that the meats are well salted and fully cured. The masses know very well that the American salted meats are good and are devoid of trichinæ. But the Chamber of Duputies knew not what they were voting for when the last bill was reported. For, in fact, the microscopic examination of meats which it calls for amounts to practical prohibition and clogs the wheels of commerce. To retrace a little. In 1880, before the passage of the decree of prohibition—for it amounted to that—123,428,287 pounds of salt meats were brought into France from America. The law enforcing a microscopic examination was passed, and in 1882 the figures dropped to 37,218,503 pounds, and in 1883 to 32,156,532. In other words, the trade went completely to pieces.

"To show how impossible it is to do business under such circumstances, instance the report of M. Libert, a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Havre, to M. Gambetta. He shows that in 1880, before the decree, 136,000 boxes of salted meat were received at Havre from the United States. Twenty-five thousand boxes came in January of that year. To have a microscopic inspection of this meat it would require ten men for a period of nine years three months and twenty-five days; so that trade between the two countries would virtually cease. This decree of prohibition was repealed in November, 1883, by the French Minister of Commerce. In December, 1883, the Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution declaring that the Minister of Commerce had erred in repealing the former decree. This, however, was done hastily and without a proper understanding of the subject.

"At present there is a bill before the Chamber the passage of which it is my purpose if possible to prevent. It provides that experts for the inspection of salt meats shall be appointed by the Minister of Commerce, who will have the right to prescribe whatever kind of inspection he may deem best. Thus, if the Minister is a man of liberal views he will make it easy, but should he be prejudiced against the American salted meats he can order a microscopic inspection, which means virtual prohibition, as it necessitates too much time. This is the measure which I wish to see amended, and for that reason I have come to the United States, because I believe if the produce exchanges of your large cities adopt resolutions protesting against such a course, and these resolutions are communicated to the French Chamber of Deputies, they will reach a correct understanding of this question and they will not adopt such radical measures.

"I desire to have resolutions passed in Chicago asking for a practical and protesting against a microscopic examination of salted meats, and I would regret to see retaliatory measures adopted in regard to French wines and spirits, because it would simply increase the difficulties in the way of an amicable settlement; then neither country would wish to give way. The French Cabinet is with the United States on this question, and I am convinced that as soon as the matter is made plain to the Chamber it will be in accord with the Administration.

"American salt meats are popular in France, and for the last ten years the United States has practically controlled the market. With moderation and discretion the whole matter will be adjusted to the thorough satisfaction of both nations."

M. Chotteau is an ardent Republican, and says his party has a walkover at present in France. The immense Republican majority will be increased at the next election instead of being lessened. The principal trouble, he says, with Frenchmen is that they are not practical in the affairs of every-day life. This is especially the case with economical questions, about which French politicians are very ignorant.

ON 'CHANGE.

THE BEARS REPULSED IN THE WHEAT-PIT—THEY CAPTURE SEVERAL PROVISION POINTS.

There was a fair average speculative business transacted yesterday, with the largest share concentrated in wheat. The day was marked by vigorous attacks by the bears and an equally firm resistance by the bull party. The changes made in the prices of grain were favorable to the latter, while in the provision-pit the nihilist element was completely successful.

Mess pork and lard were the weakest articles on the list, and yielded readily to the selling movement, which was begun early by the same parties who were eminent as bears Monday, reënforced by powerful allies. Trade was quite large, and in magnitude of transactions led by Armour, who sold, it was said, 50,000 barrels. Cudahy, and the Big Four, and their following also shone on the bear side. The only buyers were the smaller shorts, and most of the sales, the crowd said, were additions to lines of shorts already very large. The total decline was 40 cents.

"Wheat was a 'whipsaw' deal today," said a broker. "Most of the boys were caught short wherever it rallied and long on each little decline." The volume of trade was large and almost entirely free of orders from the outside public. The bears lead by Jones and his following made several attempts to break the market by heavy selling, but prices continued comparatively steady, fluctuating only fractionally either way. About noon reports of an increased export demand and unfavorable weather started a large crowd to buying, and prices promptly responded by moving up until an improvement of three-eighths was marked, when the close was sounded. Hobbs and Roche were among the early bulls. Aside from the extensive short selling by a small bear contingent, the market presented no new features of interest.

Corn at the opening was purchased well by the country and the bull scalpers. Later on Cudahy, Adams, and Comstock appeared as buyers, and induced the general crowd to follow them. Prices resisted the selling of the Jones crowd and rose three-quarters, and remained firm at the close despite the buying of a number of small shorts.

On the call trade was heaviest in corn. Jones sold about a million. Lindblom bought 450,000 of the former's offerings, and Linn bid one-half for a million without his offer being accepted.

The final close on the curb (which was deserted early on account of the wretched weather) was at prices a fraction higher.

The gossips said there was a very heavy line of shorts in wheat concentrated and scattered. A line of 2,500,000 was put down to one party by them. "The big fellows are wrong sometimes, lucky as they are, and that is why I want to copper them," said a broker who bought 50,000 in the offices.

Trade after hours was unusually heavy, and divided very evenly into purchases and sales.

ENCOURAGING FIRE.

THE WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY PERMITTED TO VIOLATE THE ORDINANCE.

While the Aldermen are in the investigating business it might be well for them to turn their attention to the Building Department, which does not appear to be run on altogether strict business principles. The municipal code devotes considerable space to this department and clearly lays down the laws that govern it. Sec. 1,003 says:

All other buildings hereafter erected in the City of Chicago shall have their circumscribing walls of brick, stone, or other incumbustible material, with proper foundations of masonry. If timber is used on which to rest the foundations, such timber shall be sunk below sewerage drainage.

In one instance, at least, this law has not been enforced. The Western Indiana Railroad Company was permitted to build a large two-story frame building on Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street, and a large frame baggage-room on Fourth avenue about 150 feet long. The agreement was made that the buildings were to be covered with corrugated iron, but there is none upon the baggage-room, and the other building is only covered on the Fourth avenue front.

Commissioner Kirkland and his chief clerk, Edgar, knew nothing about the buildings, claiming that no permits for any such structures had been issued.

James Moran, a Building Inspector in whose district the buildings are situated, was questioned on the subject, and said he was aware that the two-story building was only partly covered with corrugated iron. The excuse was given that the company had run out of corrugated iron and was waiting for a fresh supply.

"It is a frame building, is it not?" asked the reporter.

"Yes."

"And you never reported the case?"

"No."

"Is not such a building in violation of the law?" asked the reporter of Mr. Edgar.

"It certainly is," replied that official.

"Then why was a building permit issued?"

"There was no permit issued for that kind of a building. They must have taken out a shelter-shed permit."

"What do you call a shelter-shed?"

"A building with a roof and no sides."

"Could a permit be issued according to law for a frame building even if it were covered with corrugated iron?"

"Not if the wooden sides were put up first."

"How about the other building?" was asked of the Inspector.

"I know of only the one."

From these statements it would appear that the heads of the Building Department are woefully ignorant of the class of buildings that are going up in the city, and evidently but little attempt is made to enforce the law. A complaint has been made that the department is also guilty of showing partiality, it being said that permission was refused the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company to erect a twelve-by-fourteen frame building in the same locality as the other buildings mentioned. Mr. Edgar knew nothing of this, he said, but presumed that if permission was refused it was for good cause.

BAD MAN FROM QUINCY.

HE COMMITS FORGERY, FAILS IN A CONFIDENCE GAME, LEAVES THE CITY, AND IS ARRESTED.

Joseph D. Carwalha, 19 years old, is the son of a respectable citizen of Quincy, of which place Jerome Bernheim is a well-known dry-goods dealer. Jan. 28 young Carwalha came to Chicago and called at Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale house, where he represented himself as Jerome Bernheim. He selected goods there to the amount of $5,000, showing excellent judgment in making selections, and ordered the goods shipped at once to his store in Quincy, saying he would send his check for $5,000 as soon as the goods arrived. Then he asked for a letter of introduction to a jewelry house, explaining that he desired to purchase a watch. Mr. G. Mendelson, of the Field wholesale house, politely gave him a letter of introduction to Clapp & Fiersheim, whither Carwalha went and selected a gold watch worth $70. In payment he tendered a check for the amount with the name of Jerome Bernheim signed to it. But the jewelers refused to give up the watch or accept the check. Carwalha became alarmed at this and fled from the store and from the city, and Field & Co. discovered before too late that he was a fraud. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Thorpe and Tierney, who traced Carwalha to Macon, Mo., where they arrested him. Yesterday he was locked up at the armory and today will be brought before Justice Foote on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that the young man has obtained large sums on forged paper from Eastern firms, and that his father has assisted him out of numerous scrapes.

BISMARCK—LASKER.

MR. JULIUS ROSENTHAL TAKES A DISPASSIONATE VIEW OF THE AFFAIR.

Tuesday's TRIBUNE gave the views of several well-known German-Americans regarding Prince Bismarck's treatment of the resolutions concerning Eduard Lasker which were adopted by the House of Representatives. All of those spoken to were indignant at the conduct of the Chancellor. Yesterday a reporter met Mr. Julius Rosenthal, the lawyer, and questioned him on the subject. His view of the situation, which differs somewhat from that of the others talked to, is as follows:

"While at first I felt outraged at Bismarck's treatment of the Lasker resolutions of our House of Representatives, yet on more mature consideration of the subject I have considerably cooled off. I am really glad to be able to place his action, until he is heard from, upon some ground which explains it satisfactorily to me. You will notice that by the resolutions the House forwarded its sentiments to the Minister of the United States in Berlin, to be by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which Lasker was a member.

"The answer might be:

"First—There is no international intercourse between the House of Representatives and the German Chancellor. That is only between the Secretary of State representing the Executive and on the other side the foreign Government.

"Second—There is no international intercourse admissible between the House of Representatives of the United States and the German Parliament.

"Third—The German Chancellor will not submit to be used as a 'channel' simply to bring about such intercourse; he is rather averse to being an instrument.

"Fourth—Whatever communications he makes to Parliament are of his own free motion, and represent imperial and Governmental views, measures, proposals, etc., implying his and the Emperor's sanction and approval. In the Lasker case he certainly would not fancy any such presupposition.

"Fifth—Bismarck may consider it rather dangerous and a very bad and unallowable precedent to encourage a foreign legislative body to have any direct communication with his Parliament even in as courteous and friendly a way as in this case and upon so fit an occasion.

"He may, therefore, answer in short: I am neither the channel of communication, nor is there a channel of communication at all between the two bodies. I believe he would have acted in the same way if Lasker had not happened to be a Jew, and had belonged to his own party."

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

THE JURY IN THE BUCKLEY CASE FAILS TO AGREE.

"There is no probability or possibility that we will agree" was the message the jury sent to Judge Hawes at the Criminal Court yesterday. They retired at 12 o'clock to decide as to the guilt or innocence of Richard Buckley, who had been on trial for four days charged with conspiracy and embezzlement. At 5 o'clock the Judge called the jury before him and plied each of them with questions. The foreman said that the jurors were equally divided as to the guilt of the defendant. He did not think a verdict would be agreed upon if they were locked up all night. Others made similar statements. The court suspected that some of them were hurried in their deliberations by a desire to be relieved from jury duty and subjected them to a severe cross-examination. All agreed, however, that they would disagree. Judge Hawes became thoughtful for a moment, and then said: "You are no doubt honest, and I assume so. It would be useless to detain you under the circumstances. This case has cost the county considerable money, but there remains only one thing for me to do. You are discharged from further consideration of the cause."

Buckley will be tried again next term. He will renew his bail today in the sum of $6,000.

DUDLEY'S CHANGE OF BASE.

Charles Dudley, the child-beater, was arraigned for sentence before Judge Gardner. He pleaded guilty to the inhuman treatment of his little girl. His lawyer supposed that his client would be let off with a fine, but the fact that Dudley had served a term at Joliet did not impress the court favorably. As the defendant was about to be sentenced to three years in the penitentiary his attorney interrupted the proceedings. He did not expect a prison sentence, and asked for a trial by jury, which was granted, and Dudley withdrew his plea of guilty and entered one of not guilty. He will be tried Monday.

THIEVING BELL-BOYS.

In the same court the trial of Edward McCall and Frank Wiggins, two Sherman-House bell-boys, was commenced. They are charged with entering the room of a guest named John Naggs by means of false keys and stealing a gold pin therefrom valued at $40. Only one witness was heard. The case will be finished today.

THE OLD HOG-STEALING CASES.

For the rest of this week at least Judge Hawes will be engaged in trying another batch of the hog-stealing cases—if a jury can be obtained. The defendants are John and James Sheridan and Andrew Rider, the same who have been on trial repeatedly in the last several years. Rider and John Sheridan have already been convicted on two indictments. The former has enjoyed Jailer Folz's hospitality for some months, notwithstanding that be was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Joliet. Judge Rogers has been willing to grant him a stay of execution four times on pretexts which have prevented his removal to where he belongs. John Sheridan has been less fortunate than his companion. He entered on his term of servitude immediately after his trial. He was brought here on a writ of habeas corpus to undergo another legal inquiry. The afternoon was occupied in the examination of candidates who are to sit in judgment on the case. It was extremely tedious. Nearly every one questioned had heard about the case or had a fixed opinion. At the hour of adjournment four jurors had been obtained, and the panel was nearly exhausted. Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson appears for the prosecution, assisted by Messrs. McChesney and Munn. The defense is represented by Messrs. Anthony and Van Arman.

"A HARD CASE."

THE REMARK OF A LAWYER AS HE LOOKED AT HIS CLIENT AND RECITED THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS ACT.

"I would rather miss a good fee than defend that man," said a lawyer at the County-Jail to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday as he pointed to a prisoner at the other side of the grating. The reporter looked incredulously at his companion and then inquired for the reason of his assertion.

"He is an 'old-timer' and this is his third offense," explained the attorney. "He is charged with larceny, and the prosecution will prove by the records of the court that he has served two terms for similar offenses in the penitentiary."

"I should think that this is a good case to spread on. You can employ your eloquence and probably gain the sympathy of the jury in favor of your client," suggested the reporter.

The lawyer smiled significantly and then said: "No amount of pathos and eloquence can save him now. You forget the Habitual-Criminals act, which provides punishment at not less than fifteen years after a second conviction. You see the law is explicit. If it can be shown that my client has committed some aggravated crimes, and that he is constitutionally bad, which undoubtedly will be done, in all likelihood the penalty will be very severe. He may go down for life. I will not mention his name before trial for various reasons. It may hurt my case. I accepted it under peculiar circumstances. It seems that I am not the only one who practices at the bar who shows reluctance to being retained in cases of this kind. My client's wife came to my house and offered me a retainer. I intimated that I would rather see some one else employed. She begged, cried, and pleaded until finally my wife began to feel an interest in the woman, and asked me to take the matter into court. I consented, but not before I told my visitor that any legal steps and the expenditure of money will be in vain. She still is hopeful, however. All the State's-Attorney will have to do at the trial will be to show a duly-authenticated copy of the record of former convictions and judgment of any court of record for either of the crimes against the indicted party to secure conviction. The record will be accepted as prima-facie evidence. There is no hope; the law is peremptory, and must be enforced.

"While I sympathize with the relatives and friends of these habitual criminals, I cannot help at the same time expressing my approbation of the act passed by the last Legislature, which will certainly have a tendency to diminish crime in this State. It should serve as a warning to all ex-convicts. They must reform or go back to servitude. The application of the law has already resulted in the removal of several dangerous characters for the next twenty years, and the good work will not stop there if the courts and juries do their duty. If several recent sentences are to be taken as a sample of their future work there will be no ground for complaint in that direction."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION EXPLAINS WHY IT IS NO INFRINGEMENT ON THE OLD.

The 16th inst. an editorial article appeared in the New York *Evening Stock Report* reflecting severely upon the Chicago Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Charles Henrotin is President. The article alluded to was evidently instigated by some person closely connected with what is known as the old Chicago Stock Exchange. Readers of the paper were also advised that if they have been decoyed into buying unseaworthy memberships in the exchange without visible canvas to carry them over the well-watered stock market, the exchange could be subjected to a fine of $50 per day for every day it continued transacting business in the State in violation of a charter granted by the State.

In order to ascertain what grounds existed for the publication of the article a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Henrotin. He stated that the article was evidently instigated by a certain man, with what purpose he did not know. The exchange of which Mr. Henrotin is President was organized upon the same plan as the New York Stock Exchange; it had no legal existence, nor did it have a charter, and when it took its present name procured legal advice as to the propriety of so doing. The old exchange had desired to sell them its charter, but they had no use for it, and that exchange had not transacted business since 1870. Everybody knew the standing of the exchange with which Mr. Henrotin is connected, as it contained among its members many of the leading bankers and brokers of Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The exchange was violating no law of the State, but if any one thought so they ought to try to correct the wrong through the courts and not through newspapers. In regard to the old exchange, and the man who pretended to represent it, Mr. Henrotin said he knew very little.

ABOUT BACON.

AN AMERICAN EXPORTER DOESN'T SEE ANYTHING OBJECTIONABLE IN THE MODIFIED FRENCH RULE.

A cablegram from Paris yesterday stated that the new proposal of the French Government in regard to American bacon provides for its inspection at ports of entry at the expense of the Government, such outlay to be covered by a charge of 25 centines per box.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday visited the office of Armour & Co. for the purpose of ascertaining if the proposed action would injuriously affect the interests of American exporters. Mr. C. W. Comes, in charge of the firm's office business, remarked that he observed nothing very startling in the dispatch. It was a trifling matter, being only a new version of inspection, and merely providing for the microscopical examination of American bacon imported into France, the payment of the expenses being assumed by the French Government. To this there could be no objection on the part of American exporters. The matter was of no great moment.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE.

TESTIMONY TAKEN IN THE SUIT AGAINST THE STOCKHOLDERS — A MILLION DOLLARS WANTED.

The case of Ward, Receiver, to enforce the stock liability of the stockholders of the Republic Life-Insurance Company is dragging along slowly before Judge Tuley. A large amount of evidence has been taken showing the condition of the company during 1873 and that it was insolvent. Its stock was $5,000,000, and circulars were issued saying "Capital stock $5,000,000, 20 per cent paid in, the remaining 80 per cent pledged to the security of the policy-holders." The stock was reduced by a vote of June 11, 1873, to $1,000,000 full paid, and new certificates issued. Previous to that time the debts of the company to the amount of over $1,000,000 had been reduced or scaled, and the creditors claimed the reduction of the capital stock was illegal as to them. Testimony has also been put in tending to show that the assets of the company at the time of the scaling of the stock were not worth as much as the liabilities, even valuing the policies on a 6 per cent basis. On a 4 per cent valuation the debts exceeded the assets about $700,000. The Republic Life Building was rated as worth from $436,000 to $633,000, while its value was not over $350,000. The testimony further showed that, taking the assets at their nominal value as shown by the books, the company was insolvent on a 4 per cent valuation to the amount of $300,000. The amount necessary to be raised is about $1,000,000, which will require an assessment of 70 or 80 per cent on the solvent stockholders. Messrs. Hutchinson & Luff and J. N. Jewett appear for the Receiver, and Messrs. Corydan Beckwith, J. M. Flower, and James Murray for the thousand stockholders. The complainants' evidence is not quite all in, and the hearing will probably last a week or two more.

THE WINNETKA MURDER.

MANY RUMORS BUT NO FACTS—THE DETECTIVES STILL HARD AT WORK.

No arrests have yet been made in the Winnetka murder case. A story was circulated yesterday which may be founded on fact, but its source could not be found. It was stated that a Pinkerton detective had found a complete suit of clothing stained with blood. The clothing, it was said, had been found in Winnetka, but where or when could not be ascertained. It is known that State's-Attorney Mills received a telegram about noon, and that he went to Winnetka and was met at the depot by Detective Robertson. They went to the Willson house, held a long consultation, and then boarded the next train for the city or some intermediate station. Mr. Dale, the druggist, and Mr. Copelin, the photographer, both of whom reside in Winnetka, also heard the rumor and went up on the afternoon train. J. Appleton Willson went on the same train, which did not arrive at Winnetka until after the officials had left.

Another mysterious story has originated at Evanston. Tuesday two peddlers, with packs strapped upon their backs, hired a horse and cutter at a livery in Highland Park, saying they would return that evening. That was the day of the murder, but nothing was seen or heard of the men until Friday, when one of them drove into Evanston without his companion or the packs and left the rig at a stable. The sleigh had a blood-stain on it. The Marshal of Highland Park thinks the peddlers may have been connected with the Winnetka crime and is looking for them. He stated last night that he had made some important discoveries, but refused to reveal them.

Concerning the suspected individuals mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE there is much more evidence pointing to their supposed connection with the crime than is generally known. The detectives have obtained fresh clews upon which to work, but what success they are meeting with it is impossible to tell, as their operations in that direction are chiefly confined to Chicago, with occasional visits to Winnetka and Waukegan. A detective from Mooney & Boland's agency has been at Winnetka several days investigating certain matters, but whether employed by citizens or simply working for the reward is not known.

Mr. J. Appleton Willson, the nephew of the murdered man, says that the reports concerning an Eastern heir to the estate are incorrect. The sister, Parmela, who has been mentioned, is the widow of Mr. Willson's brother, who died without issue.

A REAL-ESTATE DECISION.

A CASE WITH A HISTORY—A SUPREME COURT JUDGE TELLS A STORY.

The case of Pease against Hughes was decided yesterday by Judge Tuley. This was a bill to subject to the lien of complainant's judgment a lot on North Clark street near the bridge, but the chief interest in the case was the relation Samuel Appleton, the lawyer, sustained to it. Several years ago Mr. Hughes owned the lot, and mortgaged it to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to secure a loan of $5,000. About 1876 Hughes' equity of redemption was seized and sold on an execution in favor of Gookins & Roberts, and soon after the mortgage was also foreclosed. Hughes induced Thomas B. Bryan to buy the land at the sale. Some time after Hughes bought the property of Bryan, but to keep it out of the way of Gookins & Roberts' judgment had it conveyed to Samuel Appleton as trustee. Appleton first mortgaged it for $1,000 and then sold it for $6,000 to Dickey, and has kept the whole of the funds himself.

On this showing Hughes in 1879 began proceedings to have Appleton disbarred on the ground of unprofessional conduct, but the Supreme Court held he had taken the land as trustee and not as attorney, and he could not be punished therefor by disbarment, but Hughes could sue him for the value of the land. Justice Mulkey, however, filed a very spicy dissenting opinion, in which he related a good story of a profane Bishop and drew a close moral. This manner of enlivening the dull pages of a legal opinion is somewhat rare, but deserves encouragement by being repeated here. In his opinion Justice Mulkey said:

If the trust property had been converted into money and placed by Hughes into Appleton's hands, and the latter had appropriated the proceeds in the same manner he did the land itself, Appleton would, under our statutes, clearly have been guilty of larceny, and so far as the moral turpitude of the two acts is concerned it is manifest there is no difference between them. To the case thus clearly made out against the respondent he interposes the technical defense that, in appropriating the relator's property to his own use in the manner we have seen, he was acting merely as trustee, and not as an attorney, and upon this ground alone the majority of the court have mercifully permitted him to escape. This defense so forcibly reminds me of the old story of the profane Bishop, who had the good fortune to be a Duke also, I cannot refrain from telling it. An acquaintance who happened to overhear him using profane language asked him how it was that he, being a Bishop, could be guilty of swearing. "Ah, my friend," replied his reverence, "I swear as a Duke, and not as a Bishop." "But," retorts the other, "when the Devil comes to get the Duke what will become of the Bishop?" So in this case, when his Satanic Majesty calls for Appleton the trustee I should like to know what will become of Appleton the lawyer.

Pease became the assignee of the Gookins & Roberts judgment, and filed a bill to get hold of the land, and Hughes came in with a cross-bill.

Judge Tuley held that Pike and Parmelee, the grantees of Dickey, were bona fide purchasers without actual notice, and that the declaration of trust being recorded after the conveyance to Dickey was not constructive notice to subsequent purchasers. As to Dickey, while there were suspicious circumstances connected with his purchase from Appleton, still there was no satisfactory proof sufficient to show fraud, and justify a Judge in saying he had been guilty of fraud. The bill would be dismissed as to all except Appleton, but an accounting would be ordered against him, he being credited with actual disbursements made by him. In commenting on Appleton's conduct, the Judge said he had been guilty of an outrageous and unjustifiable breach of trust, but as the matter had already been so much before the public and the Supreme Court he was willing to leave it now, merely saying he agreed with the dissenting opinion of Judge Mulkey to the fullest extent.

UNPROTECTED GRAIN

FOR WHICH THE COMMISSION-MEN ARE CHARGING THE OWNERS WITH INSURANCE.

The rumor that the commission-men here are carrying considerable grain and charging the owners insurance when it is not insured turns out to have some foundation, as is shown by the following figures, which were gotten from the Secretaries of the Board of Underwriters and the Exchange:

	In store, bu.	*Value.*
Wheat	12,761,937	$11,996,220
Corn	5,658,169	2,998,829
Oats	1,596,022	526,687
Rye	1,757,809	1,019,529
Barley	260,194	321,279
Total	22,034,131	$16,862,545

The total insurance on this property is $12,089,558, which, however, is considered a fair proportion.

BLINDNESS IN ENGLAND.

A remarkable decrease in blindness has been observed in England for every decade since 1851, and the percentage of decrease in the last ten years is larger than has been shown in any preceding enumeration. The fact is attributed to the recent advance in eye surgery, improved sanitation, and the diminished prevalence among children of purulent diseases, such as small-pox. The present number of blind persons in England is given at 22,832—equal to one blind person in every 1,138.

A sweet breath results from the use of Buck & Rayner's "Fragrant Dentrifice."

The Howe scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following prospective voyagers on the sea of matrimony were granted marriage licenses yesterday:

Name and residence. Age.

Frederick Mosman, Joliet
Mary Rick, Joliet
Carl Ewert, Washington Heights
Doris Hagge, Washington Heights
Gudeon Dietrich, Owosso, Mich.
Salome Fehlman, Long Grove, Ill.
Knut E. Gustafson, Chicago
Wrika C. Lundquist, Chicago
George Gardner, Chicago
Charlotte Fallon, Chicago
Heinrich Gamgent, Chicago
Augusta Berr, Chicago
William Murphy, Summit
Kate Brennan, Cary
William L. Kappler, South Chicago
Ida Riechel, South Chicago
Andre Kozova, Chicago
Anna Simon, Chicago
John H. Bolland, Chicago
Mary E. Stechman, Chicago
John S. Nicholsen, Ellis, Kas.
Annie E. Flood, Chicago
Peter Burkley, Chicago
Lizzie Newman, Chicago
Johan Ucker, Northfield
Bertha Range, Northfield
William L. Quinn, Strawn
Bridget Conlin, Chicago
John J. Daeschner, Barrington
Annie Hoffman, Barrington
Moses Jolly, Pullman
Exilda des Forges, Pullman
Frederick C. Goad, Chicago
Sydney Anderson, Chicago
Dennis Fitzgerald, Chicago
Elisa Dowling, Chicago
George Arter Jr., Crestline, O.
Josephine A. Harris, Chicago
Edwin L. Stevenson, Chicago
Anna J. Rhodes, Chicago
Josef Muboff, Chicago
Mary A. Tolman, Chicago
Josef Hauser, Chicago
Friedericke Schwartz, Chicago
Andreas Miller, Chicago
Severine Olsen, Chicago
Cornelius Sullivan, Chicago
Ellen Dunn, Chicago
Abram Robinson, Elgin
Rebecca Shidowsky, Chicago
Michael F. McMahon, Chicago
Mary E. Moran, Chicago
Emil Reumann, Chicago
Helena White, Turner Park
William Paisley, Lake
Delia F. Whalen, Chicago
Anthony Paonessa, Chicago
Bertha Kresal, Chicago
Ludwig Hein, Chicago
Wilhelmina Schmidt, Chicago
John F. Buckie, Chicago
Clara A. Leonard, Chicago
Carl Fick, Chicago
Anna Zinnosek, Chicago
Ed Hogan, Chicago
Annie Hogan, Chicago
James H. Snodgrass, Chicago
Florence E. Bearce, Chicago
Conrad Storm, Chicago
Eva Harder, Chicago
Peter Mohan, Chicago
Annie Connell, Chicago
Samuel F. Stewart, Chicago
Rebecca J. Howe, Chicago
Peder J. Pedersen, Chicago
Kittie Prendergast, Chicago

MARRIAGES.

LOVELAND—SEYMOUR—At high noon Sunday, Feb. 17, 1884, by Bishop Cheney, at Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, Charles L. Loveland and Zoe P. Seymour, both of this city.

CHEEVER—HOLDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Feb. [illegible], 1884, W. L. Cheever and Mrs. Louisa R. Holden, both of Chicago, the Rev. Moses Smith officiating.

DEATHS.

BECKETT—At the residence of his brother, Washington Beckett, 441 Hubbard-st., the morning of Feb. 14, John Beckett, aged 36 years.
Funeral from his late residence Feb. 20 at 9 a. m.

FITZPATRICK—Feb. 18, Charles, beloved son of Michael and Hannah Fitzpatrick, aged 3 years 1 months and 11 days.
Funeral from his parents' residence, 2323 Archer-av., Wednesday, the 20th, by carriages to Calvary.

CHESTER—At his home in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18, Thomas Chester, aged 70 years, father of Mrs. George A. Tripp, of this city.

BERT—Feb. 19, at Hamburg, Germany, Mr. F. W. Bert, father of Mrs. Minna Reinhard and Dr. Ed Bert, both of this city.
Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

HOWSER—Feb. 19, George Howser, aged 38 years, brother of Alonzo Howser.
Funeral from 28 Gurley-st. Thursday, Feb. 21, at 1, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends invited.
Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CLARK—Feb. 19, at 122 Warren-av., Charles Walter, only son of George F. and Margaret L. Clark, of consumption, aged 28 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOND—Feb. 19, at 51 East Harrison-st., William E. Bond, aged 1 month and 2 days.
Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited.

DOBSON—At 161 West Adams-st., Mrs. Mary M. Dobson, of pneumonia, aged 65 years.
Toronto papers please copy.

SHANKLIN—At Goodrich, Ont., Feb. 18, Gilbert Shanklin, father of Mrs. R. E. Coleman, of this city.

FARLEY—At the residence of her son, Peter Farley, Harlem, Ill., Mrs. Jane Farley, aged 74, widow of the late Thomas Farley.
Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 20, by cars to Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. May she rest in peace.

WEAR—Monday, Feb. 18, Robert Wear, aged [illegible] years, son of Charles A. and Christina Wear.
Funeral at 2 p. m. today at 3424 Washington-st., Hyde Park.

YERBURY—In this city, Feb. 19, Louisa M., beloved wife of William E. Yerbury, aged 40 years.
Funeral from 698 West Washington-st. Wednesday, the 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m.; interment in Graceland Cemetery.

HEMMELGARN—E. W. Hemmelgarn, aged [illegible] years 3 months and 19 days, of diphtheria, oldest son of Henry and Mary Ann Hemmelgarn.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, 81 Fullerton-av., Thursday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford (Ill.), Albany and Rochester (N. Y.), and Isle of Man papers please copy.

TAGG—Of diphtheretic-croup, Florence May, daughter of A. R. and H. C. Tagg, aged 2 years and 1 months.
Funeral from residence, 235 Lexington-st., Thursday at 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

BUCHANAN—Tuesday evening, 19th inst., at 12 Twenty-first-st., Chicago, of diphtheria, Persis, eldest child of Mabel R. and Robert S. Buchanan, aged 3 years and 1 month.
Funeral private.
New York City, Toronto, and Montreal papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Fifth Ward Republican Club at Dorow's Hall, 3513 South Halsted-st., this evening, for the purpose of revising the club constitution and electing a representative from the ward to the Second Congressional District Central Committee. All Republican voters of the ward are invited to be present.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago will convene at the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, a second session will be held at 2 p. m., and a third at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The association will also attend the excercises and banquet in connection with the twenty-fourth annual commencement of the Hahnemann College Thursday afternoon and evening.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

BUYERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Who are wise enough to strike the market EARLY will always find the most complete assortment and the least competition.

OUR AUCTION SALE
OF
Wednesday, Feb. 20th,
Will offer an unusual chance to get what every Retailer needs, and at his own price. We invite your careful inspection.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 9:30 a. m.
We will sell AT AUCTION a large assortment of
Crockery & Glassware
In open stock, comprising full lines of
White Granite. C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware,
Decorated Tea and Chamber Sets, Lamps, Brackets, &c. 1,000 brls. Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
OUR REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE,
Carpets, and General Household Goods,
9:30 THIS MORNING.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Express C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

...AGE LICENSES.
...pective voyagers on the sea of ...nted marriage licenses yester-

...Joliet ...
...gton Heights ...
...ington Heights ...
...wosso, Mich ...
...ong Grove, Ill ...
...Chicago ... South Chicago ... Ellis, Kas ... Barrington ... Pullman ... Crestline, O ... Chicago ...

MARRIAGES.

...MOUR—At high noon Sunday, ...p Cheney, at Christ Reformed ...harles L. Loveland and Zoe P. ...city.

...DEN—At Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14, ...d Mrs. Louisa R. Holden, both of ...ses Smith officiating.

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...b. 18, Charles, beloved son of ...h Fitzpatrick, aged 3 years ...
...parents' residence, 2923 Archer- ...20th, by carriages to Calvary.
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...Hamburg, Germany, Mr. F. W. ...Minna Reinhard and Dr. Ed Bert. ...nd San Francisco papers please ...
...George Howser, aged 36 years, ...rley-st. Thursday, Feb. 21, at 1, ...hill. Friends invited. ...) papers please copy.
...122 Warren-av., Charles Walter, ...and Margaret L. Clark, of con- ...hereafter.
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...Albany and Rochester (N. Y.) ...please copy. ...eretic-croup, Florence May, ...H. C. Tagg, aged 2 years and ...
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...O. P. GORE & CO., ...oneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

...YERS OF ...AND SHOES ...enough to strike the ...Y will always find the ...assortment and the ...on.

...UCTION SALE OF ...day, Feb. 20th, ...unusual chance to get ...tailer needs, and at his ...We invite your careful

...O. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st.

...Feb. 21, at 9:30 a. m. ...UCTION a large assortment of ...y & Glassware ..., comprising full lines of ...C. C., Rock and Yellow ...nd Chamber Sets, Lamps, ...000 brls. Glassware. ...for country merchants. ...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...FLERSHEIM & CO. ...REGULAR SALE ...NITURE, ...General Household Goods, ...THIS MORNING. ...SON, FLERSHEIM & CO., ...84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...end $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box ...y express of the best Candies in ...America, put up elegantly and ...strictly pure, suitable for pres- ...ents. Refers to all Chicago. Ad- ...ress C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD ...SCALES OF ALL KINDS. ...AIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. ...Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. ...careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Brokers AND Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

McCORMICK, KENNETT & DAY,

SUCCESSORS TO

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON.

STOCKS

Bought and sold and carried on margin.

128 LA SALLE-ST.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. At said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Seminary av, 189 ft n of Webster, e f, 50x120 ft, improved, dated May 16, 1882 (John S. Maltman to A. S. Maltman)	$ 7,500
Nebraska st, n w cor of Laflin, s f, 200x104¼ ft, dated Feb. 15 (O'Connor and Maloney to the City of Chicago)	7,575
South Halsted st, 52 ft n of Thirty-eighth, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan 28 (Henry Blattner to James Corcoran)	1,700
West Van Buren st, 100 ft w of Laflin, s f, 79 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14 (Jefferson L. Fulton to Harriet E. Norton)	11,060
Lake st, 80 ft w of State, n f, 40x180 ft, also Lake st, 100 ft w of Fifth av, n f, 40x180 ft, dated Feb 22 (estate of Ira Couch to Henry Witbeck)	125,200
Fulton st, 169¾ ft e of Halsted, n f, 280x140 ft, dated Feb. 15 (C. D. and S. Tyler to Howard D. Newton)	12,000
Tomkins st, 129½ ft s of West Polk, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 31 (Cynthia E. Eddy to Kate G. Toole)	3,000
Archer av, s w cor of Murray st, triangle of 53¾ ft, with other property, dated Feb. 15 (Master in Chancery to Bridget O'Keefe)	6,668
Hoyt st, 130 ft s of North av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 15 (N. & E. L. Scallan to P. C. Fandrop)	650
Penn st, 100 ft n of Division, w f, 25x111 ft, dated July 27, 1878 (H. McCormick to T. Lynch)	850
Lexington st, 141 ft w of Western av, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated Feb. 8 (Gurley & Fox to John M. Haslett)	1,400
Fremont st, 302 ft s of Belden av, e f, 48x124 ft, dated Feb. 1 (estate of J. E. Sheffield to Andrew C. Bearup)	2,000
Fremont st, near the above, 36x124 ft, dated Jan. 31 (same party to Hiram Crawford)	1,500
West Taylor st, 150 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x104½ ft, dated Feb. 5 (William A. Porter to J. G. Blaha)	1,200
Sedgwick st, 144 ft s of Centre, e f, 24x123 ft, improved, dated Feb. 19 (George Force to Charles E. Force)	5,000
Same property as above, dated Feb. 19 (Charles E. Force to Rachel Force)	5,000
Fremont st, 155 ft n of Webster av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (estate of J. E. Sheffield to Edward Porch)	1,000
Webster av, s e cor of Ward st, n f, 125x75 ft, dated Oct. 24, 1883 (C. O. and E. B. McCagg to Carl Corper)	2,600
Ward st, 75 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 24, 1883 (M. O. Jones to same party)	600
The premises No. 53 St. Clair st, dated Feb. 16 (Edwin B. Sheldon to Frances O. Jones)	8,500
The premises No. 51 St. Clair st, dated Feb. 19 (Edwin B. Sheldon to Vera de T. Jones)	9,176
Illinois av, 275 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x ... ft, improved, dated Nov. 14, 1883 (Nellie McMahon to Homer C. Gross)	1,550
Fifth av, 197¼ ft s of Harrison st, w f, undivided ⅔ of 38½x100 ft, dated Feb. 19 (estate of George Hartmann to Henry Loetzerich)	7,800
Ohio st, 80 ft w of Dearborn av, n f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 4 (Paul Rothbarth to Hobart P. Wickes)	9,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ravenswood Park, 92 ft s of Wilson av, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (Luther Allen to W. and M. Reynolds)	$ 2,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Palisade st, 303 ft w of Homan av, s f, 52x100 ft, dated Feb. 19 (Isa A. Eberhart to H. M. De Lano)	$ 400
Forty-sixth st, 192 ft e of Wallace, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 13 (C. and M. Coulisk to J. D. Flanagan)	400
Lot 19, Block 2, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated Feb. 6 (Tracy, Sykes & Porter to John Schiutow)	500
Part of N W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 18 (J. McCord to A. Thompson)	700
Throop st, 300 ft n of Sixty-first, e f, 100x124 ft, dated Jan. 18 (John Meeter to Albert De Laat)	1,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

The Hansom Cab Company, two-story barn, 75x141, Nos. 295 to 297 South Clinton street, to cost $15,000.
W. Burger, additional story, 20x36, No. 471 Superior street, to cost $700.
L. Larson, two-story flats, 21x50, No. 309 West Ohio street, to cost $2,500.
J. Kuber, one-story addition, 21x30, No. 2996 Emerald avenue, to cost $400.
C. Johnson, basement, 20x43, No. 263 West Erie street, to cost $1,300.
J. B. Rogers, additional story, 27x42, No. 258 Walnut street, to cost $2,000.
Cook & McLain, four-story store and flats, 50x61, Nos. 115 and 117 Fourth avenue, to cost $15,000.
Mrs. E. Klock, one-story addition, 20x24, No. 406 Clybourn avenue, to cost $400.

A BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

READING, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At East Greenville, Montgomery County, this morning a gang of half a dozen men broke open the cigar factory of William M. Jacobs, and proceeded to carry away a lot of goods. Mr. Jacobs, who was sleeping in the room above, was awakened, and, taking his revolver, went down and immediately began firing. The thieves returned several shots, but without effect. Mr. Jacobs heard groans coming from the burglars and went in hot pursuit, but they escaped to a wagon and drove away. During the excitement the thieves dropped about 10,000 cigars. Mr. Jacobs, in company with J. Knetz, at daybreak went in pursuit. About one mile from Coopersburg they overtook a man who proved to be one of the burglars. His left arm was shot and broken between the elbow and shoulder and several balls had passed through the fleshy part of his legs. He was nearly dead from loss of blood. He was taken to East Greenville. His condition is critical. He gave his name as William Fogle. He said two more of the gang were slightly wounded.

A YOUNG WOMAN LOST AND FOUND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Miss Grace Kean is the very pretty daughter of a Gotham carriage manufacturer, C. J. Kean, and for the last month or two has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. E. Norton, in this city. The young damsel had become popular with society people here, was invited out often, went to theatres and balls rather too frequently, but always kept the young snobs at a polite distance. Yesterday she disappeared from home. The police were at once notified. All search proved fruitless. This morning THE TRIBUNE correspondent visited the house and found that the damsel had returned as suddenly as she had disappeared. "She had spent the night with a friend," said Mrs. Norton.

"A lady friend?" asked the correspondent.

"I think so."

"What was her name?"

"I don't care to say."

The Chief of Police smiled knowingly when approached on the subject, but insisted that he only knew that Miss Kean was to be sent home at once.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: J. McCallum & Co., ¼ pipe gin, 2½ pipes brandy; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 230 boxes tin-plate; N. & G. Taylor & Co., 52 boxes tin-plate; Chicago Stamping Company, 100 boxes tin-plate; Charles P. Willard & Co., 2,375 sacks salt; F. M. Sinclair & Co., 1,440 sacks salt; F. Frantzen, 1 case books; J. M. Graves & Co., 6 cases dry goods: C. M. Linington, 1 case buttons; E. Freise, 2 cases dry goods; C. McNellis & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Cutter & Crosette, 4 cases dry goods; M. D. T. Co., 3 cases dry goods; to order, 1,580 packages tea. Collections, $13,865.

A wonderful family sewing-machine has just been issued, and can be seen at the Singer Company's, 235 Wabash avenue.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Strong—A Sharp Recovery in Pullman Car-Stock.

The Produce Markets Active and Very Much Unsettled—Provisions Weak and Closed Heavy.

Grain Averaged Firm under Heavy Pounding, Probably Sustained by the Approaching Blizzard.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 12.
New York	$129,445,525	$127,781,182
Chicago	6,625,000	7,304,000
Philadelphia	9,710,896	8,768,604
St. Louis	2,924,869	3,271,681
Baltimore	2,185,570	1,988,449
San Francisco	1,871,507	1,656,720

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c premium.
St. Louis, 90c premium.
Cincinnati, 25@50c premium.

The wet weather, added to the quietness of business, made yesterday a dull day at the banks. The counter trade was very small and the loan departments showed little change. One or two of the largest institutions report an increased inquiry for loans from the country and the prospect of a freer output of capital next month. The borrowings of the country banks are even now larger than their payments probably. There is, perhaps, less uniformity in the lending rates in this city now than usual, the slackness of the demand having led to cutting. Some institutions report that they have not loaned a dollar below 6 per cent, and that a considerable proportion of their funds is placed at 7@8 per cent. Brokers are, however, getting money at 4½, and in some instances 4 is the figure on call loans. Very little Eastern exchange was sold yesterday and the market was weak in the afternoon at 25c premium, some transactions being made in the early part of the day at par.

Local investment securities were strong, and a fair amount were marketed. There is a good demand from the East for Western municipal and other bonds. Sample transactions over the counter were:

$10000 CarTrust 6s serD 100	$ 500 City 3.65s 100
$ 6000 Wab. (Chi Div 5s) 76	$ 500 Cy Ry 4½s 98¼
$ 1000 U S 4½s 114⅛	

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$ 1000 Mutual Union 6s 78¾	$ 5000 Wis & Minn 5s 92¾
$ 5000 Dub Div 6s 106¼	$ 1000 Con Gas 6s 99⅞
$ 1000 C P & W 5s 95½	$ 2000 do 99⅞
$ 1000 Con Gas 6s 94⅛	$ 2000 do 99⅞
$ 2000 do 94	$11500 City Ry 5-20 4½s 98¼
$10000 City Ry 5-20 4½s 98¼	

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Con. Nat'l Bank 129	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s 98¼
Hibernian B'king Co. 120	Cook County 7s, 1885 102
Illinois T. & S. Bank 185	Cook County 7s, 1890 112
Merchants' L. & T. Co. 201	Cook County 5s, 1899 107
Nat'l Bk. of America 150	Cook County 4½s, 1900 104¼
Nat'l Bk. of Illinois 142½	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895 105
N. W. National Bank 300	N. C. C. R. 1s m.6s 1900 109
Traders' Bank 140	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s 104¼
Chicago City 7s, 1888 106¼	South Park 6s, 1899 105
Chicago City 7s, 1892 116	South Park 7s, 1891 105
Chicago City 7s, 1895 120	W. D. R. coup. 5-20 6s 103¼
Chicago City 7s, 1897 122	W. D. reg. 6s 105
Chicago City 7s, 1899 124	West Park 7s, 1890 109¼
Chicago City 6s, 1896 109¼	West Town 5s, 1890 102¼
Chicago City 6s, 1898 110¼	Minn. State 4½s, 1912 100¼
Chicago City 4½s, 1900 106¼	M. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912 78½
Chicago City 4s, 1901 103¼	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s 102¾
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902 98¼	C. G., F. & I.-C. 6s, 1912 94

The sales of stocks on the New York Exchange yesterday were 313,000 shares. The aspect of affairs was very different from that of Monday. The list was generally strong. Pullman recovered to 110¼, which is seven points above the close the day before. There are a number of people in this city who are disappointed that they did not get the stock at the low figures of Monday. One dispatch yesterday said, "The bear jig in Pullman is over," and it was also reported that a bull pool in it had been formed. Slayback bought Pullman to the close and the shorts were forced to cover. Union Pacific was notably strong, and at one time cash was 1¼ higher than regular. The annual meeting will be held March 5. Louisville & Nashville loaned at 1-32. The market closed strong.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad increased $24,000 the second week in February, those of the Chicago & Alton $4,300. The earnings of the Louisville & Nashville decreased $25,400, and those of the Omaha Road $5,800.

The State Superintendent of Banking has submitted to the New York Senate a report showing that sixteen State banks failed between 1871 and the end of 1883, their liabilities to depositors being $5,249,519. The terms of settlement so far as reported were from 30 to 94 per cent. Failures of savings-banks between 1871 and 1879 were twenty-nine, the liabilities to depositors being $14,528,773, exclusive of one bank, whose liabilities are not reported. The rate paid in settlement ranged from 15 to 95 per cent. One trust company is reported—the National of New York City—December, 1877, liabilities, $2,637,939.

Controller Knox makes a statement in reply to the charges of misconduct in connection with the Pacific National Bank of Boston, claiming to have strictly complied with the law, the terms of which he quotes. As to the reopening of the institution, he says that permission was given on a report showing an excess in cash of $219,901 over all liabilities to be paid on demand. This was after an examination by the Directors under the supervision of Bank-Examiner Needham. As for the liability of the stockholders under the second assessment, that is a question now before the courts.

The arrivals of immigrants in this country in January, 1884, were 12,015 against 12,940 in the corresponding period of 1883, and in the seven months ending with January, 1884, 250,366 against 283,419 the corresponding period of last year.

The London *Times* publishes a list of London joint stock banks—by no means the most prominent—which last year paid dividends ranging from 9 to 22 per cent, averaging about 16 per cent, besides carrying a considerable amount to the surplus account. The average of the National banks in the United States in 1882 was 8.73 per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: There was a good deal of talk last night at the clubs, hotels, and other places of popular resort about the financial situation, and, as usual, both bears and bulls were at swords' points as to what it promised to develop in the future. The bears were confident that the collapse of McGinnis Bros. & Fearing was the last straw required to break the back of the bull movement; the bulls were usually confident that the failure would have no more serious effect than the passing of a summer shower. As it turned out the bulls were right. After opening in a shaky sort of way, though less paralytic than was expected, and after drooping fractionally for an hour or so prices were first steadied, then advanced. By midday the whole course of prices was upon the up-turn again. It was soon evident that the big operators for a bull movement had gone over yesterday's scare and were as ready to support values as ever. The handiwork of both Vanderbilt and Gould was seen in the market in the sharp recovery of such properties as Union Pacific, Northwestern, St. Paul, Delaware & Lackawanna, Louisville & Nashville, and Pullman Car Company. About each of these stocks there was a little bit of history. At one time Union Pacific shares were in demand for purposes of delivery at a bonus of ⅜ per cent for a single day's use, despite the report that Boston longs have been loaning the stock to New York shorts to a very liberal extent. The real reason for the closeness of the stock rests in the fact that the Union Pacific books were closed this morning anticipatory to the election of Directors for the ensuing year. Like Union Pacific there was also a scarcity of Louisville & Nashville in a borrowing way. For immediate use the stock loaned at a premium of 1-64 to 1-32 per cent, and the bears who sought to evade this tax by buying for cash and renewing their contracts upon seller sixty options discovered to their dismay that the pool would not touch their time propositions at any price. The inference is that the parties managing Louisville & Nashville have the stock well in hand and are in a position to put on the screws whenever circumstances render it advisable. The Pullman Car Company was notably the rampant stock of the day. Closing yesterday at 103¼, it finished today with 110 bid. Probably to show how destitude of sense was yesterday's scare, the company today publishes a statement of its five months' business ending January, 1884. From this it appears that the earnings were $2,059,628; expenses, dividends, etc., $1,346,659; surplus, after deducting payments to railroads and adding profits of manufacturing, $683,841.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Feb. 19	Last Feb. 18
Can. Pacific	3,300	55	54¼	54¾	55⅝
Can. Southern	1,630	56	55⅛	56	54½
Central Pacific	645	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	63¼
Chicago & Alton	305	134⅜	134	134½	......
C., B. & Q.	1,310	126⅝	126¼	126⅝	126¼
Den. & Rio G.	300	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜
Del. & Hud	880	113½	113	113½	113
D., L. & W.	76,014	129⅜	127⅜	129¼	127⅜
Erie	5,900	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26⅜
Do seconds	......	94½	94⅛	94½	94½
E. Tenn. & Ga.	1,425	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜
Illinois Central	240	133	133	133	133
Jersey Central	1,030	88⅜	87⅜	88⅜	87½
Kansas & Texas	1,080	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Lake Shore	1,620	103⅛	102⅛	103	102⅞
Louis. & N.	9,810	48⅜	48¼	48½	48⅛
Manhattan	500	57	55⅛	55⅛	56
Mich. Central	130	92⅞	92½	92⅞	93
Morris & E.	80	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	......

Mo. Pacific	5,300	93¾	92¾	93¼	92¾
Nash. & C.	300	53	52	53	52
N. Y. Central	4,092	117¾	116¼	117¼	116¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
Nor. & W. pfd.	300	41	40¾	40¾	......
Northern Pacific	4,110	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	21¼
Do pfd	9,730	47¼	46	46⅞	46⅛
Northwestern	9,900	122⅜	120⅝	121⅞	120⅝
Do pfd	420	146	146	146	146⅛
Ohio Central	400	3	2¾	2¾	3
Ohio & Miss	300	22½	22½	22¼	22⅜
Ont. & West.	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	95½	94	94½	95
O. Transcon.	19,330	20⅜	19⅝	20	20⅛
Pacific Mail	2,000	47⅛	46¾	47¼	46⅝
P. P.-C. Co.	4,123	110½	105¼	110¼	103⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	100	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15½
Reading	4,300	57	56⅞	56¾	56¾
Rich. & Dan.	100	57	57	57	60
Roch. & Pitts	710	15¼	15	15¼	15⅛
Rock Island	642	124	123¾	124	124
St. Paul	56,550	92⅜	91⅛	92⅜	91⅛
Do pfd	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	118
St. Paul & O.	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Do pfd	100	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94
St. P., M. & M.	300	94⅜	93⅝	94	94¼
Texas Pacific	3,700	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞	20⅛
Union Pacific	48,075	83⅝	81⅝	83⅛	82
Wabash	1,600	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16⅛
Do pfd	2,700	27½	27	27½	27⅛
W. Shore bonds	......	53⅛	52¼	53⅛	53
Western Union	4,305	77	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams 130	Fargo 110
American 97	United States 58

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds 100¾	St. P S. C. first 117⅝
United States 4½s 114⅛	Texas Pacific l. g. 49½
United States new 4s 123⅞	do Rio Grande 72½
Pacific 6s of '95 129	Union Pacific firsts 114½
Central Pacific firsts 112⅛	do land grants 110¼
Erie seconds 94½	do sinking fund 118
Lehigh & W. of d 106⅛	

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols 77¼	Tennessee 6s, new 38⅜
Missouri 6s 104	Virginia 6s 40
St. Joe 110	Vir. con. ex-mat. coup. 39
Tennessee 6s, old 39	do deferred 7

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s coup 123⅞	47000 N Y W S & B 1st. 53⅛
10000 U S 4½s coup 114⅛	1000 do 53⅛
15000 C P gold bonds 112⅜	20000 do 53
10000 CenPac—SanJoB 111	1000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 94¼
2000 C B & Q 7s 130	2000 N Y Ele 1st 117⅜
4000 Centl Iowa 1st 104⅜	2000 N Y S & W 1st 82⅛
3000 do 104⅜	2000 do 82
4000 C&O 1st—SeriesB 101¼	10000 N Y C & St L 1st 103⅛
11000 do 102	1000 do 105
1000 C St P M & O con 111	27000 N W s f deb 5s 95⅛
25000 C St L & N O 1st 108	4000 N W con coup g b 126⅛
4000 D & R G—W 1st 70⅛	3000 N W s f 5s coup 104
4000 East Tenn inc 30⅛	5000 N W cons 132⅜
1000 do 30½	6000 No Pac 1st coup 101
2000 Great Western 2d 99	3000 No Mo 1st 117
2000 H & St J 8s conv 106⅛	3000 N J C 1st con asn 115⅛
1000 I B & W 1st 86	1000 do 115⅛
2000 Kas Pac 1st cons 96	10000 N J C adjmnt 108⅛
10000 L S reg 2d 121	10000 Ohio Southn 1st 82⅜
1000 L & N gen mtg 6s 95⅛	10000 Ore Impt Co 1st 80
8000 M K & T 2d 60	3000 R & P 1st con 95⅛
1000 do 60¼	20000 R & D 1st 6s 95⅛
10000 M&StL 1st—IaEx 120	2000 R W & O Ex 5s 70
3000 M&SP 1st—C&PW 95⅛	5000 SPM&Mistcon 6s 103
6000 M&SP 1st—Mn P 93	20000 do 103¼
21000 M&SP 1st—W&M 92⅛	8000 Tex Pac inc l g 49⅛
2000 do 93	2000 Tol & Wab 2d 98⅛
1000 M & St P con 122⅛	3000 Un Pac 1st 114⅛
22000 Mo Pac 1st con 105	5000 Wab gen mrtg 6s 65
5000 N Y W S & B 1st 52⅛	4000 do 65⅛
20000 do 52⅛	10000 do 65
32000 do 52⅛	1000 Wn Pac bonds 109⅛
160000 do 53	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s coup '91 114⅛	5000 Kas Pac 1st cons 95⅛
5000 do 114⅛	2000 M K & T gen 6s 81⅛
8000 C B & Q deb 5s 96	5000 Mo Pac 1st cons 105⅛
5000 C&O 1st—SeriesA 110⅛	5000 N Y W S & B 1st 53⅛
5000 C&O 1st—Series B 102	2000 do 53
11000 do 111⅛	32000 do 53⅛
10000 C & O cur 52	36000 do 53⅛
8000 C H V & T 1st 80	28000 do 53⅛
1000 E Tenn 5s 73⅛	61000 do 53⅛
5000 Ft W & Den 1st 66⅛	10000 N Y S & W 1st 82⅛
11000 do 66⅛	10000 No Pac 1st coup 101
18000 do 66	5000 N J C 1st con asn 115⅛
8000 do 66⅛	3000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st 108
3000 do 66⅛	13000 St L & I M 5s 75
7000 do 67	10000 Tex Cent 1st 108⅛
1000 I B& W 1st—ED 89	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 U S 4s reg 124	2000 No P 1st coup 101
1000 B C R & N 1st 101⅛	3000 N W s f coup 103⅛
9000 CB&Q—DD 4s 1922 89⅛	5000 N Y W S & B 1st 53⅛
3000 do 89⅛	22000 do 53⅛
9000 CB&Q—IaDivis 89⅛	10000 do 53⅛
23000 C P gold bonds 112⅛	15000 do 53⅛
2000 C&O 1st—Series B 101⅛	2000 N Y S & W 1st 82
5000 do 101⅛	3000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 94⅛
2000 C St L & N O 1st 122	2000 Pa of Mo 1st 105
5000 Can So 1st gtd 98⅛	5000 do 104⅛
8000 E Tenn inc 31	1000 R W & O Ex 5s 70
5000 Intl coup 6s 83⅛	10000 So Pac of Cal 1st 105
10000 Kan Pac 1st cons 95⅛	3000 So Pac of Mo 1st 104⅛
1000 M&SP 1st—C&PW 95⅛	5000 Tex P inc l g 49⅛
11000 M&SP 1st—W&M 92⅛	100 American Ex 98⅛
23000 Mid of N J 1st 95⅛	10 do 97⅛
500 do 93⅛	5 do 97

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Money market easy at 1½@2, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5¼. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 485¾; do demand, 489. Produce exports for the week, $6,361,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
B. W. P. Co.	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Am. Bell	10	174	174	174	174
Atchison	400	78⅜	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜
Flint, preferred	50	101	101	101	101
Mexican Central	50	11	11	11	11
N. Y. & N. E.	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Union Pacific	100	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
Pullman	100	107	107	107	107
Frankling mining	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Quincy mining	15	44	44	44	44
Second board.					
Atchison	400	78⅜	79	78⅜	79
Am. Bell	55	174	175	174	175
Mexican Tel.	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Trop. W.	...	...	...	...	...
Erie Tel.	150	34	34	34	34
N. E. Tel.	25	42	42	42	42
Con. Valley, pfd.	50	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
L. & Mo. River	100	99	99	99	99
Union Pacific	100	83	83	83	83
K. C. S. & M.	15	27	27	27	27
Wisconsin Central	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Pullman	50	106	106	106	106

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

5000 Mex Central 7s 56⅛	1000 N Y & N E 7s 98
20000 M & St P 6s W D 100	

SECOND BOARD.

1000 A & P 6s income 18⅛	1000 C B & Q 4s 92⅛
25000 Mex Central 7s 56⅛	1000 N M & S P 6s 118⅛
2000 do income 11⅛	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Balances, $1,269,806; clearings, $9,710,896. Money 4@6. The market opened weak and lower. Shortly after the opening there were evidences of supporting orders in the market, and these, together with more favorable reports from New York regarding the McGinnis Bros. & Fearing failure, helped to steady prices and check the decline. Lehigh Navigation was in good demand at advancing prices. The favorable report of the company brought in many investment orders. The stock ought to sell higher on such a favorable showing. The coal stocks were very firm all day, with an advancing tendency. During the afternoon the market became strong, with indications of a buoyant closing. About ten minutes before the close, however, a raid was made on the ex-Villard stocks, which caused an irregular closing. There were no unfavorable rumors to influence values. The impression is that the shorts took advantage of the failure of yesterday to unsettle confidence again by raiding prices just at the close. Stocks outside of the ex-Villards closed firm.

The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	60	60⅛
Reading	28¼	28⅜
Lehigh Valley	71	71⅛
Northern Pacific common	21⅛	21⅜
Northern Pacific preferred	46⅜	46⅛
Lehigh Navigation	47⅛	47⅛
B., N. Y. & P.	9⅛	9⅜
New Jersey Central	88⅛	88⅜
Oregon Transcontinental	19⅜	20

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange was firmer today, going between banks at 25c discount on $1,000, with a few sales at 50c. The counter rates were par buying and 1-20 selling.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 19—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 101 9-16; do account, 101 11-16.

St. Paul, 93⅜; Canadian Pacific, 55⅜; Illinois Central, 136½; Pennsylvania Central, 61⅛; New York Central, 118⅛; Erie, 26⅛; do seconds, 96¼; Reading, 28⅜.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Rentes, 75f 95c.

[New York and Boston financial dispatches, delayed by the storm, will be found on another page.]

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The mining market was moderately active. Sales included Little Chief at 49@48c, Horn Silver at 7½c, Bonanza at 10c, Alice at $1.95, Decatur at 3c, Robinson at 32c, Bulwer at $1.55@1.60, Chrysolite at $1.00, Hall Anderson at $1.25, Eastern Oregon at 8c, Iron Silver at $1.90, Green Mountain at $2.05, Central Arizona at 30c.

Homestake 8⅛	Quicksilver 5⅛
Iron Silver 190	do pref. (ex div) 27
Ontario (asked) 25⅛	Sutro 15

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Old Colony $1.38	Pewabic $ 1⅛
Allouez Min. Co. ⅛	Quincy 44⅛
Calumet & H. 2.37	Flint & P. M. pfd 1.01
Catalpa 30	Osceola 15⅛
Franklin 11	Huron 1⅛

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta $1.62½	Hale & Norcross $2.00
Belcher 80	Martin White 1.50
Belle Isle 40	Mexican 1.62½
Best & Belcher 2.37½	Navajo 2.87½
Bodie Consolidated 8.75	Ophir 1.25
California 20	Potosi 1.00
Chollar 2.12½	Savage 65
Con. Pacific 45	Sierra Nevada 3.25
Consolidated Va 20	Union Consolidated 3.00
Day 2.25	Utah 2.00
Gould & Curry 1.75	Yellow Jacket 2.50
Grand Prize 15	

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and very variable, averaging again lower. Provisions started in weak, while grain opened firm, but all turned down in company about noon and then reacted. The principal news of the day was that a blizzard is approaching, and this was variously interpreted as a reason for strength or weakness. The natural tendency was to a reaction from the decline of the previous day, but the "Big Two" had something to say in the contrary direction, and their word was law, though even that was bluffed later in the case of one of them.

Provisions were active and generally weak. Liverpool was quoted 3d lower on lard and 6d@1s lower on meats, while the local hog market was easier. The latter consideration was the most forcible, and it called out large offerings, with some signs of an effort to hammer prices for product. Pork took the lead, as usual, and the trading in all descriptions of stuff was almost entirely for May delivery. May pork opened at $18.05, being about 2½c below the latest price of Monday, rapidly declined to $17.77½. Then there was little trading, the first call being a very light one, and the market run up to $17.95, during which Schoeneman filled in several thousand brls that he had sold on the downturn. About noon news came from the Stock-Yards that hogs were 20c lower, with 20,000 head expected for today, and tumbled to $17.57½ in a few moments under large offerings by Ream and Jones, which brought out considerable quantities of long stuff held by others till margins were exhausted. Then May pork advanced to $17.80, fell back to $17.67½, and closed at $17.70 bid, with March nominal at $17.50. May lard closed at $9.80 bid, after selling down to $9.67½, with March nearly 25c less. Short ribs closed 20c lower, at $9.35 bid for May. On the afternoon call pork and ribs were steady, while lard declined 5c. Later the feeling was very weak, the packers selling and Irwin Orr offering large quantities of ribs. Pork sold down to $17.57½, lard to $9.72½, and ribs to $9.22½, all for May.

Flour was dull but firmer. The trade was entirely local, shippers apparently having no orders that they could fill at the prices asked. The coarse millstuffs were tame.

Wheat was active and very much unsettled. It advanced ⅝c, fell back ⅝c, improved 1c, declined ⅜c, rose ⅜c, and closed on 'Change ⅛c below the latest prices of Monday, at 94⅛c for March and $1.00⅛c asked for May. The British markets were reported publicly to exhibit a better tone, private advices called them stronger on winter, and New York reported a better export demand, with 100,000 bu No. 2 red taken, mostly for the Continent of Europe. New York really sent a good deal of bull news, and the folks who had sold here the previous day on the failure in that city began to buy, especially as there was news of a blizzard approaching from the Northwest. There was a difference of about ½c between opening prices on opposit sides of the pit, but the market soon fell back in the absence of an outside demand. The later news from New York sent it up again, and then the market dropped chiefly because Jones and Ream threw wheat as if they wanted to get rid of millions. Roche was a free buyer early in the day. Fresh receipts of No. 2 spring sold at 94⅜@94½c, No. 3 spring was quoted at 81@83½c, No. 2 red was quoted at $1.01@1.02, and No. 3 do at 89@93c. On the afternoon call the market advanced ⅜c, probably because the advance fall of the expected blizzard was thought to have arrived, but was quoted easier afterwards at $1.00⅜ for May.

Corn was active, and averaged firmer. It advanced ½c, fell back ⅜c, improved ⅝c, and closed on 'Change ⅛c above the latest prices of Monday, at 54c for March and 59⅝c for May. The British markets were called quiet and steady, and our receipts were again rather large, with an increase of 410,183 bu in our stocks during last week. The early feeling was tame, in sympathy with pork, but Comstock appeared as a buyer, taking some 600,000 bu, mostly from Martin and Seckel, the former being long corn, and then there was little on sale, even Jones hauling off, though he had been feeding out little lots freely, which left room for the market to improve slowly, and it eased off later when wheat weakened. The market seemed to have plenty of selling orders at anything above 59½c for May, and very few to sell under that figure. Car-lots of No. 2 sold at 54⅜@54⅝c, being about ⅜c over the price for regular; new mixed sold at 49½c and rejected at 43@43½c. On the afternoon call the market was active and advanced ¼c, though Jones was a free seller, getting rid of fully 1,000,000 bu. He desisted when Linn bid 59⅝c for 1,500,000 bu for May. The market was quoted later at 59⅝c bid.

Oats were quiet. Futures opened steady, and with the early improvement in the leading markets advanced ½c, but declined ⅜c and closed with the principal delivery at 37c, being ⅛c higher, April closing at 33c and March at 32⅜c. There was an active inquiry for sample lots on shipping account, and No. 2 white was quoted firm at 35⅜@36¼c on track and at 35½@37c free on board cars. No. 2 cash was nominally unchanged at 32⅜c. On the afternoon call the market was steady, May selling at 37@37⅛c and closing at 37c bid.

Rye was a little weaker, cash No. 2 being ½c lower, 3 cars selling in store at 58c. By sample, free on board cars, No. 2 brought 59½@60c. Futures were quiet, May selling at 64c, early down ½c, and closing at 63⅞c bid. One 5,000 bu lot for March delivery sold at 58½c, but later 58⅛c was bid and the market closed easy. On the afternoon call May sold at 64c and closed at 63⅞c, being steady.

Barley was practically unchanged. No. 2 about 62c for regular receipts, but 3 cars sold in special houses at 63c. No. 3 was nominally steady at 52½@53c, with no offerings. There was an active inquiry for good grades in sample lots, and for such top prices were obtained. Low grades were not wanted and ruled very dull. There was nothing doing in futures, May being nominally unchanged at 67c. No. 2 by sample sold at 64@66c on track and at 66@68c free on board cars.

Seeds were dull and lower. Flax was in light receipt, only two cars being inspected in. No. 1 was quotable at $1.54 on track. Timothy was 2@3c lower at $1.25@1.26 for prime, with no inquiry to speak of. Clover was off 15c, prime being quotable at $5.80@6.00.

The wholesale markets were generally quiet. Dry goods were less so than clothing, millinery, and boots and shoes, but there was little real activity anywhere. There was a fair inquiry for staple groceries at previous prices, firmness prevailing. The dried fruit, canned goods, and fish markets were without noteworthy new features. Butter remained dull and weak. Cheese was as firm as before. In the oil market no changes were developed. Coal and pig-iron remain quiet as previously quoted. Hay was firm, hides quiet, and tallow and wool steady at quotations. Eggs were easy, green fruits in moderate request, and broom-corn steady. Poultry was firm. There was nothing doing in potatoes, which were easy at about previous prices. Metals and tinners' stock were in fair demand and nails were easy at previous rates. Whisky was unchanged at quotations.

Private cables yesterday quoted No. 2 red winter wheat at 8s 7d in Liverpool for March delivery, which is 3d above the 8s 4d which was last previously quoted. Red wheats are strong on the other side, the stocks being small, while white wheats are in larger supply than wanted immediately by the trade.

It is reported that there is plenty of corn in Southern Illinois waiting for a market, and Cairo was reported to be quite bearish yesterday. The speculative element in this city seem disposed to believe that the receipts of corn here and at other points will keep up to about present volume, while the shipping demand will be supplied by the low grades, leaving the No. 2 to be carried on futures. It was remarked yesterday that Chicago is now practically carrying about 25,000,000 bu of corn, which includes that in store here, in St. Louis, and Toledo, with that in cribs in Kansas and Nebraska, while the carrying is done mostly by parties who will want their money in about two months from now.

Atchison, Kas., reports that the wheat in that section is sheeted with ice. On the bear side we have more decided news. An Ohio wheat-buyer for Milmine, Bodman & Co. was on 'Change yesterday, and says that there is plenty of wheat in the region around Columbus, the farmers having hitherto sold very little from the last crop. The country storehouses in that region hold plenty of wheat, and there is more disposition to sell now that the prospects for next crop are regarded as favorable.

There was comparatively little shipping demand for produce in this market yesterday. The fact is that shippers are handicapped with an odious freight discrimination against them. A letter on a subsequent part of this page tells the story, and we have no doubt tells it truly, as the writer is in a position to know whereof he affirms. But there is independent evidence of his assertion that freight cutting is going on all around us, while agents are instructed to adhere strictly to tariff rates on all business from this city. Only last Monday an order was taken to ship 6,000 bags of flour from a neighboring city to the seaboard at 20c per 100 lbs. Under such circumstances there is something almost farcical in the hue and cry which have been set up over the allegation that a lot of 4,000 tcs lard was taken from this city through to Liverpool at the equivalent of about 36½c, which would leave just about 20c for inland freight if the same terms be secured per ocean steamer on the rest that was obtained for the first 750 tcs. In a sub-rosa way we may mention that ocean freights have since advanced to 25c, which will leave to the contracting parties here scarcely anything with which to pay freight to the seaboard.

Mr. Newhall was on 'Change in this city yesterday. Time was when his advent here with a bag full of currency would have created quite a flutter, as it has done several times more recently in Milwaukee. But times have changed.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
February	$17.87½	$17.62½@17.75	$17.50
March	17.80	17.55 @17.62½	17.50
April	17.90	17.60 @17.70	17.57½
May	18.07½	17.57½@18.05	17.70

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

February	$ 9.72½	$ 9.65 @ 9.67½	$ 9.52½
March	9.75	9.52½@ 9.67½	9.55
April	9.85	9.70 @ 9.75	9.65
May	9.95	9.67½@ 9.92½	9.75

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 9.32½	$ 9.15 @ 9.25	$ 9.15
February	9.32½	......@......	9.15
March	9.35	9.12½@ 9.30	9.17½
April	9.45	9.30 @ 9.32½	9.25
May	9.55	9.27½@ 9.45	9.35

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	95⅛	94⅛@ 94⅛	95⅛
No. 3 spring	*81	......@......	*82
February	92⅛	93⅛@ 94⅛	93⅛
March	93⅛	93⅜@ 94⅜	94⅛
April	94⅜	94⅜@ 95⅛	95⅛
May	99⅛	99⅛@$1.00⅛	$ 1.00⅛

CORN.

No. 2 cash	*53⅛	54⅛@ 54⅛	53⅛
High-mixed	54⅛	54⅛@ 55	54⅛
Rejected	43⅛	43 @ 43⅛	43
February	53⅛	53⅛@ 54	53⅛
March	53⅞	53⅛@ 54⅛	54
April	54	54⅛@ 54⅛	54⅛
May	59⅛	59⅛@ 59⅛	59⅛

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	32⅛	....@....	32⅛
February	32⅛	....@....	32⅛
March	32⅛	....@....	32⅛
April	32⅛	....@ 33	32⅛
May	36⅛	36⅛@ 37⅛	37

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and the receipts for the corresponding date last year, the reports of shipments not being made by railroads a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	13,101	12,612	26,579	380
Wheat, bu	51,538	13,125	15,755	3,032
Corn, bu	250,550	116,573	118,285	3,797
Oats, bu	141,723	79,131	93,255	828
Rye, bu	6,940	8,402	3,734	....
Barley, bu	43,684	46,735	21,483	14,381
Grass seed, lbs	300,000	402,694	277,743	20,920
Flaxseed, lbs	....	344,000	88,682	....
Broom-corn, lbs	59,740	20,000	97,733	....
Cured meats, lbs	795,450	413,042	2,032,929	374,530
Canned meats, cases	....	....	2,172	....
Dressed beef, lbs	450	....	620,694	2,820
Beef, tcs	....	....	92	....
Beef, brls	....	....	457	2
Pork, brls	490	....	365	81
Lard, lbs	201,090	30,420	574,150	89,720
Cheese, lbs	62,790	59,450	140,530	27,150
Butter, lbs	103,185	55,579	134,361	2,770
Dressed hogs, No.	373	2,466	389	....
Live hogs, No.	16,123	10,004	8,774	5,102
Cattle, No.	4,889	3,004	1,729	1,508
Sheep, No.	3,750	1,859	1,096	1,504
Hides, lbs	198,175	115,400	352,943	41,320
Wool, lbs	17,420	36,565	80,703	29,600
Coal, tons	7,321	2,830	6,816	6,362
Lumber, m ft	686	59	3,454	1,019
Shingles, m	280	654	441	....
Salt, brls	4,714	....	4,888	2,827

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 10 cars No. 2 red wheat, 7 cars lower grades, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 18 cars lower grades (62 wheat); 81 cars contract corn, 40 cars new mixed, 246 cars low grades (367 corn); 74 cars contract oats, 31 cars rejected do; 10 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 22 cars No. 3 barley, 6 cars low grades do. Total, 573 cars, or about 350,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,062 bu wheat, 1,883 bu barley.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in store in Chicago last Saturday, compared with those one year previous:

	1884.	1883.
Nos. 1 and 2 winter wheat	163,494	782,255
No. 3 winter	110,436	139,176
No. 2 spring	12,367,645	4,398,615
No. 3 spring	135,866	235,170
Total wheat	12,761,967	5,602,481
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	5,161,793	3,368,930
Rejected and new mixed	485,691	670,028
Total corn	5,658,169	4,074,759
No. 2 mixed oats	1,516,482	1,421,591
No. 2 white	73,690	131,108
Total oats	1,596,022	1,577,001
No. 2 rye	1,742,814	543,065
Total rye	1,757,800	554,931
Nos. 1 and 2 barley	220,841	81,478
No. 3 barley	39,353	108,419
Total barley	260,194	191,057
Grand total	22,034,131	12,000,229

These figures show an increase during last week of 46,819 bu wheat, 410,183 bu corn, 6,706 bu oats, 13,781 bu rye, and a decrease of 44,654 bu barley. Total increase 432,832 bu.

In addition to the above there is afloat in the harbor 91,200 bu No. 2 spring wheat, 612,360 bu No. 2 corn, 49,000 bu high-mixed corn, 80,000 bu rejected corn, and 101,765 bu No. 2 oats. Grain afloat last year—Wheat, 312,888 bu; corn, 173,000 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade has compiled the following as the first one of a series of statements of the visible supply of grain. It includes Minneapolis, but not some 300,000 bu wheat in New York harbor:

	Bu.
Wheat	34,212,253
Corn	13,112,307
Oats	4,782,837
Rye	2,302,223
Barley	2,145,315

The stock of wheat in Minneapolis is 2,620,000 bu; taking this out of the list, the figures show a reduction in wheat during the week of about 550,000 bu.

The exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending Feb. 13 from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans were as follows:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	871,431	461,159
France	32,899	9,000
Holland and Belgium	184,366	80,399
Germany	10,916	51,423
Portugal	71,605	....
West Indies, Brazil, etc.	27,437	15,499
Totals, bu	1,198,642	617,480

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says: "There is a slight improvement in the flour market, and the feeling is stronger. The demand is very much better than a week ago, for low grades as well as for patents. A prominent dealer said yesterday that he was unable to fill his orders for low grades, and found no difficulty in placing orders ahead at fair prices. The curtailed production, owing mainly to low water all over the West, is having a marked effect on the stocks in the country, and the demand is growing better every day. Millers are very much encouraged after the long spell of depression in the market, and are praying for more water in order that they may reap some benefit from the advance that is likely to come soon. During the last few months, while the price of flour was low, the millers were not anxious to increase their productions, but now that there is a prospect of a better market and a sharp demand for all the flour they can make the low condition of the river is not so pleasing."

FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Freight on grain to New York is 30c per 100 lbs from Chicago, and at the usual difference should be 36c from St. Louis.

Yesterday a dealer here bought six cars mill offals in St. Louis with 20c per 100 lbs rate to New York, and it is notorious that Milwaukee can ship to Liverpool at 10c per 100 lbs less than Chicago. Last week corn was taken from Kansas City to the seaboard at 33c per 100, when the tariff rate is 51c. Peoria, Indianapolis, Quincy, and Minneapolis all have 8 to 12c per 100 lbs better proportionate rates than Chicago. The railroad magnates keep tariff rates from Chicago to make it appear that rates are maintained, but accept what they can get from smaller points. Corn, soft and damp, sold at 33c per bu here yesterday that would have brought 40c if shippers could get Peoria rates.

The lakes will be open in six weeks probably, when shippers may be able to dictate rates.

GRAIN SHIPPER.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—330 brls springs partly at $4.50@5.50; 500 brls winters on private terms. Total about 850 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—13 cars bran at $15.00@15.50; 2 cars middlings at $15.50; 1 car wheat screenings at 55c; 3 cars barley do at 40c.

WINTER WHEAT—1 car and 15,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.01@1.02; 8 cars by sample at $1.03¾ for No. 2 red, at $1.04 for No. 2 Turkish free on board cars. Total about 20,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—26 cars No. 2 at 94⅜@94⅝c; 5 cars by sample at 89@90c for No. 3 on track and 93½c free on board cars. Total about 16,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 25,000 bu March at 94¼c; 30,000 bu April at 95⅛c; 1,175,000 bu May at $1.00⅛@1.00⅜; 95,000 bu June at $1.02¼@1.02⅜; 5,000 bu year at 94c.

CORN—56 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 54⅜@54⅝c; 11 cars high mixed at 54⅜@55c; 30 cars rejected at 43@43½c; 19 cars new mixed at 49½c; 243 cars by sample at 43@48¾c for rejected free on board cars. Total about 255,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,370,000 bu May at 59⅛@59⅝c.

OATS—103 cars by sample at 32¾@34c for No. 2 mixed on track and 35⅜@35c free on board cars. Total about 105,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 70,000 bu May at 36⅞@37⅛c; 5,000 bu the year at 30⅛c.

RYE—3 cars No. 2 at 58c; 6 cars by sample at 59¼@59⅝ for No. 2 on track and 59⅝@60c free on board cars. Total about 4,500 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 5,000 bu May at 64c.

BARLEY—3 cars No. 2 winter storage (special house) at 63c; 25 cars by sample at 48@53c for No. 4, 52@60c for No. 3, and 65@68c for No. 2 free on board cars. Total about 15,000 bu.

MESS PORK—80 brls at $17.75. On the afternoon call the sales were: 500 brls April at $17.60; 17,250 brls May at $17.70@17.77½; 1,000 brls June at $17.77½; 250 brls July at $17.90; 1,250 brls year at $15.65@15.67½.

LARD—150 tcs at $9.60. On the afternoon call the sales were: 750 tcs March at $9.55@9.57½; 7,250 tcs May at $9.75@9.80; 2,000 tcs June at $9.82½.

DRESSED HOGS—2 cars light (Monday) at $8.00; 384 (180 lbs) at $7.95.

COOPERAGE—No sales reported.

HAY—3 cars No. 1 timothy (2 cars in large bales to arrive) at $10.00; 1 car choice at $10.75; 2 cars mixed at $9.00; 2 cars Iowa upland prairie at $8.50; 1 car at $9.75; 3 cars choice at $10.00.

MEATS—25,000 lbs green hams (12 lbs) at 12⅛c; 25,000 lbs green shoulders at 7¼c; 196 tcs sweet pickled hams, bruised, (17½ lbs) at 11¼c; 1,000 tcs do (16 lbs) partly at 12⅛c; 450 tcs do (15 lbs) on private terms; 250 brls beef hams at $26.50@28.00; 125,000 lbs short ribs at $9.15. On the afternoon call the sales of short ribs were: 250,000 lbs May at $9.35@9.37½; 50,000 lbs June at $9.50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was moving out steadily at firm prices. The inquiry for hurl and green self-working is active, and the light supply results in these grades being held very firmly. We quote: Choice hurl, 6¾@8c; green, self-working, 5@6c; red-tipped self-working, 4@5½c; common and inferior, 2½@3½c.

BUTTER—Trade was as dull as at any time. There was inquiry from local dealers for fine table grades, but aside from that there was practically nothing doing. Prices were weak and lower, ranging as follows: Creamery, fancy, 30@32c; do common to choice, 23@28c; dairy, fancy, 25@26c; dairy, choice, 20@23c; dairy, fair to good, 17@19c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 9½@10c; inferior, 8@9c; grease, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Met with a liberal Western and Southern demand, in addition to which there were some Eastern and export orders. Prices were firm, with an advancing tendency: Full cream cheddar, mild, 14@14½c; full cream flat, two in a box, 14½@15c; flat, slightly skimmed, 9½@10c; skim, common to fair, 3@5c; low grades, 3@4c; Young America, 15c.

EGGS—Were dull and about 2c lower at 20c per doz for fresh laid in a small way, with no large orders on the market.

GREEN FRUITS—The movement is somewhat limited, but prices rule about the same, as follows: Apples, per brl, $1.50@4.50; pears, California winter Nellis, per box, $3.50; pears, Easter Beurre, $2.50; oranges, Florida, per box, $4.00@5.00; Valencias, per case, $4.50@5.50; Messinas, $3.00@3.50; grapes, Malaga, 35-lb bri, $9.50@10.50; lemons, per box, $3.00@4.00.

GROCERIES—The market was quoted as before. All the leading staples were held at full prices, the prevalent feeling being firm: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 14@14½c; Rio, fancy, 15@15½c; Rio, prime to choice, 13½@14½c; Rio, common to good, 12@13c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 9¼c; standard granulated, 8c; standard A, 7¼c; extra C, 6½@7c; yellow, 5⅞@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@6¼c.

HAY—Was in good demand at the recent advance. We quote: No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.75 and Iowa upland at $7.50@10.00.

HIDES—Were dull and unchanged at the following prices: Light green salted, 8c; heavy cows, 7½c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 11@11½c; No. 2 dry salted, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@14½c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 25@35c; damaged No. 2, 6c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Trade is improving, but the quiet usual to the season still prevails. Lard, turpentine, and most other oils remained firm. We quote: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12½c; 150 test, prime white, 10¾c; 175 test, headlight, 14½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 12½c; Michigan test, prime white, 13c; Michigan test, water white, 16c; lard, extra, 77c; lard, No. 1, 65c; lard, No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.35; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure 80c; turpentine, 41c.

POTATOES—Exhibit no special change, early rose selling at 30c and choice Burbanks at 32c, hardly enough to pay freight and handling. Sweet potatoes are quoted at $5.00@5.50 for Jerseys and $4.50@5.50 for good to very choice kiln-dried Illinois stock.

TALLOW—Was a shade firmer at 7¾c for No. 1 city and 7c for No. 1 country.

WOOL—There was a fair movement, the market ruling steady, and firm for bright, best wools, which are scarce. We quote Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 24@27c; good do, 31@34c; medium, 34@37c; low do, 31@37c; coarse, 20@33c; good to prime medium tub, 33@37c; poor and coarse do, 25@30c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 15@20c; fine, 21@24c; medium, 25@28c; low do, 23@25c; coarse, 15@23c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 16@18c; low medium, 20@21c; medium, 22@23c; heavy to good fine, 16@19c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Is unchanged at $1.16 for distillers' finished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,870	16,123	3,750
Tuesday	7,000	20,000	6,000
Total	11,870	36,123	9,750
Same time last week	10,327	28,451	7,345
Shipments—			
Monday	1,729	8,774	1,096

The receipts showed a decided increase on the totals for Monday, and were also materially larger than for the corresponding day last week. For the two days we have gained 1,500 cattle, 8,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep as compared with the same time last week.

The news from abroad continues unfavorable to shippers of both live stock and dressed meats, the trade being reported very dull and prices for beef unimproved. American live cattle are selling at 14½@15c; American sheep at 17c per lb for the meats. Offal, including hides, tallow, and skins, are not reckoned in these prices.

There was fair activity yesterday in the different branches of the live-stock market, and in cattle and hogs a large amount of trading was done. The former were in larger supply than for some days previous, and the weather and Eastern advices were adverse to strength, but an active general demand made it possible for sellers to make a good clearance without sacrificing prices. Sales were at $2.50@7.25. Hogs opened dull, but became fairly active at a decline of 10@20c. The weakness was ascribed to the soft weather, as the receipts were light. After noon, when the weather became colder, the weakness of the morning disappeared. Sheep were active and weaker, with sales at $3.25@6.05.

CATTLE—Taking into account the very marked increase in the receipts, the unfavorable weather, and the fact that advices from the East were anything but encouraging, the sustained character of yesterday's market was rather surprising. At the outset there was a decidedly bearish feeling among shippers. They insisted that they are losing money on recent shipments, and that their instructions were to buy lower. For a while it looked as though they would gain their point, but holders remained firm, and after a very slow opening trade became active and continued so to the close, prices ranging about as before. Good to choice cattle were salable at fully Monday's figures, and there was no appreciable decline in the less desirable grades, though the feeling was weaker. A large volume of business was accomplished at $5.25@6.00 for poor to medium steers and at $6.25@7.25 for good to extra. At the latter price a couple of loads of 1,602-lb steers were taken. Few lots got above $6.15, nor were there many so poor that prices below $5.40 had to be accepted. A good clearance was made, and the market closed steady for anything grading better than "common."

Prices of cows, heifers, bulls, and all descriptions of butchers' stock were strong. The demand was active and the moderate supply was quickly exhausted at prices averaging 10@15c higher than last week. Inferior to choice cows sold at $2.50@5.10, bulls at $3.50@5.00, and steers at $4.75@5.25.

Stockers and feeders found buyers at steady rates. There were few of them, and all were taken early in the day at $3.75@4.75 for the former and at $4.75@5.25 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	1,602	$7.25	11	1,050	$5.12½
20	1,398	6.70	10	1,058	5.10
21	1,391	6.70	10	1,039	5.00
16	1,406	6.40	19	1,147	5.10
16	1,425	6.35	13 feeders	943	5.05
23	1,309	6.30	31 stockers	686	3.90
17	1,286	6.05	36 stockers	497	3.75
32	1,249	6.00	17 feeders	1,173	4.75
64	1,285	6.15	18 stockers	828	4.75
36	1,304	6.00	18 stockers	804	4.60
33	1,250	6.00	12 stockers	647	4.12½
34	1,273	6.00	27 stockers	754	4.35½
17	1,244	5.85	36 stockers	788	4.25
33	1,176	5.80	19 cows	1,147	5.10
13	1,240	5.65	45 cows	1,080	4.80
30	1,198	5.70	13 cows	1,006	4.75
103	1,227	5.70	18 mixed	827	4.75
19	1,148	5.55	40 bulls	1,355	4.50
19	1,117	5.55	53 cows	1,085	4.60
18	1,187	5.45	14 cows	1,004	4.40
35	1,167	5.60	36 cows	770	4.25
18	1,144	5.65	22 cows	1,008	4.25
76	1,062	5.40	42 cows	979	4.25
35	1,084	5.40	11 cows	1,054	4.00
15	1,098	5.50	19 cows	984	3.65
21	1,104	5.25	37 cows	858	3.75
18	1,055	5.40	20 cows	891	3.50
17	1,105	5.35	13 cows	725	3.50
17	1,061	5.30	19 cows	915	3.50
51	1,055	5.30	12 cows	887	3.00

HOGS—Packers started in with the avowed intention of buying the hogs cheaper, and they succeeded. The small receipts favored strength, but the soft weather had a contrary effect, and after presenting a firm front at the start sellers gave way, and before the morning had far advanced prices were off anywhere from 10@20c. Further along when there was a change to colder weather the market took on a firmer tone, and at the close was strong, with a prospect of better prices for Wednesday. Sales of light ranged from $6.40@7.10, while inferior mixed to extra heavy sold at $6.50@7.70. Trading in skips and culls was at $5.50@6.40. The decline in good to best heavy and good bacon grades did not exceed 10c.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
70	320	$7.70	82	273	$7.10	21	302	$6.80
50	420	7.65	48	215	7.10	45	242	6.80
24	366	7.60	62	329	7.05	59	192	6.75
43	328	7.55	81	259	7.05	64	179	6.75
31	387	7.50	51	210	5.05	44	251	6.75
102	343	7.45	59	193	7.00	62	233	6.75
135	314	7.45	366	216	7.00	82	194	6.70
52	342	7.40	36	311	7.00	64	183	6.70
29	325	7.40	89	305	7.00	69	221	6.70
49	346	7.35	94	201	6.95	136	172	6.65
36	304	7.35	87	189	6.65	42	181	6.65
47	281	7.30	83	276	6.95	57	221	6.60
58	309	7.30	69	254	6.95	39	189	6.60
43	286	7.25	78	182	6.90	78	168	6.60
42	296	7.25	48	201	6.90	78	162	6.65
84	285	7.20	62	284	6.90	54	166	6.55
57	296	7.20	74	235	6.90	85	168	6.50
89	261	7.20	74	188	6.85	54	149	6.50
89	239	7.15	91	204	6.85	63	155	6.40
64	268	7.15	57	247	6.85	21	184	6.40
36	254	7.15	82	234	6.85	57	139	6.30
62	257	7.10	53	181	6.80	47	135	6.25
41	291	7.10	72	185	6.80	22	171	6.15

SHEEP—The unlooked for big increase in the arrivals and the bad weather combined had a weakening effect. Good to choice lots were taken at pretty full prices, but poorer sorts were difficult of sale at 15@25c decline. From $3.25@3.50 for very poor qualities, prices ranged upward to $6.00@6.05 for strictly choice. The following were among the sales:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	71	$3.25	191	87	$4.62½	184	99	$5.50
115	72	3.60	200	84	4.65	76	134	5.60
58	69	3.75	38	87	4.75	182	101	5.65
74	88	4.00	22	103	5.00	219	117	5.65
84	79	4.00	104	85	5.00	88	96	5.75
102	89	4.25	58	96	5.00	175	110	5.75
100	88	4.30	96	94	5.15	98	79	6.00
101	86	4.50	92	98	5.25	141	133	6.00
188	92	4.50	92	100	5.25	143	132	6.00
208	83	4.55	101	85	5.25	426	132	6.00
183	89	4.55	196	97	5.37½	333	114	6.00
80	80	4.60	75	95	5.37½	67	135	6.05
101	78	4.60	174	95	5.50			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—HOGS—This market was likewise affected by the prevailing dullness and was in a most discouraging condition. There was actually no life to the trade, and only a few sales reported up to a late hour, being one load to a shipper at $6.80 and two loads to a butcher at $6.50@7.10, which indicates a decline in values since yesterday. Quotations were $6.50@7.00 for packing, $7.00@7.50 for butchers' to extra, and $6.65@6.80 for Yorkers.

CATTLE—Receipts, 900; shipments, 400; dull, little done, prices weak, not quotably lower; exports, $6.35@6.75; good to choice shipping, $5.75@6.35; common to medium, $4.60@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, 850; strong, slow; fair to medium, $3.50@4.25; good to choice, $4.50@5.50; fancy, $5.75@6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 335; consigned through, 77 cars; market dull; prices a shade lower; no very good here; fair to medium, $5.30@5.60; light butchers', $4.25@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300; consigned through, 9 cars; market dull; weak, lower; fair to good Western, $4.40@5.40; choice to fancy, $5.50@5.90; Western lambs, $5.25@6.40; several cars remain unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500; consigned through, 89 cars; market dull; prices a shade lower; good to choice Yorkers, $7.30@7.50; light mixed, $7.15@7.25; good mediums, $7.55@7.75; pigs, $6.40@6.85.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 580 head, mainly for exportation and to the city-trade slaughterers direct; no trading in beef cattle; good city slaughtered beef had a fair sale, but poor do and all Western dressed had to be sold at a sacrifice; extremes, 8@10¾c for city, 6@9c for Western.

SHEEP—Receipts, 320 head; trade dull and limited for lack of full supplies, but the tone of the market was firm; fair sheep sold at $6.40 per cwt; fair lambs, $7.37½.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,850 head; all consigned; live hogs nominally steady at $7.30@7.70.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; steady; native steers, 1,089 to 1,450 lbs, $5.05@6.10; feeders, $4.80@5.10; cows, $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500 head; weaker, 15c lower; lots, 236 to 325 lbs, $6.55@7.15, mainly $6.70@6.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200 head; steady; natives, 70 to 100 lbs, $4.60@5.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Dull; nothing done; receipts, 215; shipments, 2,100.

HOGS—Slow; Philadelphias, $7.60@7.80; Yorkers, $7.00@7.30; common to fair, $6.75@6.90; receipts, 1,840; shipments, 6,325.

SHEEP—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 6,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—HOGS—Slow; common and light, $5.75@7.25; packing and butchers', $6.90@7.75; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, none.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 45s; long clear, 47s 9d; short clear, 48s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 50s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 70s.

RESIN—Common dull at 4s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 2 spring, 8s; new Western winter, 8s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 3d@8s 5d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 3d; California, 7s 9d@8s; club, 8s 2d@8s 3d. Corn, 5s 2½d for new and 5s 5½d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 78s. Lard, 50s.

Receipts of wheat for the last three days 86,000 centals, 25,000 centals being American.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Spring wheat, 7s 10d@8s 3d; club, 8s 1d@8s 5d. New corn, 5s 2d; old, corn, 5s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—3 p. m.—COTTON—In moderate demand; prices unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,700.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; No. 1 California wheat, 8s 1d@8s 5d; red Western spring, 7s 10d@8s 3d. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 2d; old Western mixed, 5s 5d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 50s. Bacon—Long clear, 46s 6d; short clear, 47s 6d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7½@7¾d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—27s 3d@27s 6d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6⅝@6¾d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum, 19⅛f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs quiet. Spring wheat, 7s 10d@8s 3d; club, 8s 1d@8s 5d. New corn, 5s 2d; old corn, 5s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—12 m.—Wheat—Better tone. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. To arrive—Wheat quiet but steady; corn, not much doing. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand. Pork, 78s. Lard dull at 50s. Bacon—Long clear, dull at 47s; short clear, 48s. Tallow, 40s. Cheese, 71s. Beef, 112s.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat, more inquiry. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steadily held; corn, very little demand.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—May wheat opened ⅛c higher at $1.11½, weakened to $1.11¼, improved to $1.11⅜, sold off to $1.11@1.11¼, strengthened rapidly to $1.11⅝, went back to $1.11⅛@1.11⅜, again rallied and for some time showed a very firm tone, finally getting up to $1.11⅝@1.11¾; from this there was a rapid break to $1.11¼, but at the decline there was active buying and prices recovered later to $1.11½, though at 1 o'clock closing off again at $1.11⅛ asked; cash grades were very dull and only a few cars changed hands, and there was a demand for round lots of No. 2 red, but $1.08¼ would have been paid, but car-lots regular went begging at 1c under that price, but a lot of 27,000 bu sold in St. Louis at $1.11, and another of 10,000 to arrive upon opening of navigation at $1.10 in the same elevator. In corn there was only moderate trading; receipts were moderate; there is considerable confidence on the part of certain leading operators, who believe that the price is too low, comparing it with Chicago, and who are steady buyers here on spreads between the two markets selling in Chicago; the opening of May was ⅛c up at 58⅛c, from which it sold at 53⅜@53⅝c off to 53⅛@53⅜c, then up to 58⅛; at the highest rate there were a good many sellers, and later prices eased off to 53⅜c and closed at 53⅛@53⅜c; cash No. 2 mixed was a trifle better at 1 o'clock and firm under a shipping demand mainly, and regular sold at 50⅛c and East Side at 50⅛c; new mixed and rejected were actively sought for shipment (mainly on orders) at fully ⅛c advance; No. 2 white mixed weakened off ¼c, as its supply was larger, but met ready sale on orders and for milling. Oats were firmer, and May sold ⅛@⅛c higher, at 36⅛@36⅛c, but there was little demand and few sellers; other months were entirely neglected; cash No. 2 sold lower, but was strong at the decline, and was quickly taken on orders and for local consumption. At the afternoon call quotations were as follows: Wheat—February, $1.08⅛ bid; March, $1.08⅛; April, $1.03⅛ bid; May, $1.11⅛; June, $1.10⅛ bid; July, $1.02⅛; year, 99⅛@99⅛c bid. Corn—February, 50⅛c bid; March, 50⅛c bid; April, 52c bid; May, 53⅛@53⅛; June, 54c bid. Oats—April, 35⅛c bid; May, 36⅛c bid; June, 31c bid.

PROVISIONS—There was little demand, and the few buyers were offering prices much below what sellers cared to accept. Standard mess pork was offered at $18.00, loose dry salt shoulders at $7.12½, longs at $9.48, clear ribs at $9.12½, shorts at $9.75, boxed bacon shoulders at $7.75, longs at $9.87½, clear ribs at $10.00, and shorts at $10.25, but there were no sales. Some country kettle lard sold at $9.25, and prime steam on this side was worth that. Sweet-pickled hams sold up country for March at $11.25, freight 20c. Hams—Plain sugar-cured and canvassed, 13@15½c for choice to favorite. Breakfast bacon, $11.00@12.00. Beef—Extra mess, $11.00@13.00 per brl; $7.00@7.50 per half-brl.

LEAD—Dull at $3.75@3.80.

BUTTER—Easy; creamery, 30@34c; dairy, 20@27c.

EGGS—Lower; 16½@17c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1.50.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $2.65.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 60,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; futures dull and easy; February, 10.70c; March, 10.77c; April, 10.87c; May, 11.02c; June, 11.15c; July, 11.25c; August, 11.31c; September, 11.00c; October, 10.51c; November, 10.31c; December, 10.33c.

FLOUR—Steady; extra Ohio, $3.35@6.00; St. Louis, $3.35@6.25.

HAY—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio firm; options 10 points higher; sales, 250 bags Rio No. 7, February, 11.05c; 6,250 do May, 11.05@11.10c; 5,000 do June, 11.15c; 3,750 do July, 11.15@11.20c; 1,000 do September, 11.25c; 2,000 do October, 11.20@11.30c; 1,000 do January, 11.25c. Molasses quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, $1.02¾.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 36@37c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but steady: 27@28c.

BUTTER—Quiet; barely steady.

LEAD—Firm; common, $4.10@4.25.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,599 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 16,275 bu; oats, 33,300 bu; rye, 5,800 bu; barley, 27,200 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 8,687 brls; wheat, none; corn, 62,270 bu; rye, 3,074 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were dull and somewhat lower; no disposition to trade was shown. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, 99c; May, $1.06¾; No. 2 hard, cash, 92½c; May, 99c; No. 1 cash, 93½c; May, 99c. Receipts, 9,568 bu; in store, 2,400,513 bu; afloat in harbor, 282,403 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 white, $1.00¾; No. 2 do, $1.00; No. 2 red, cash, $1.01@1.05; February, $1.01; March, $1.02¾; April, $1.04¾; May, $1.08¾; June, $1.08¾. Corn—Cash active; futures quiet; No. 2 cash, 54¾c; February, 54⅜c bid; March, 55c; April, 57c; May, 58c; no grade, 46@46¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 38⅛c; No. 2, cash or February, 35⅛c; May, 37⅛@37⅜c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active and steady; prime mammoth, $6.10; No. 2 do, $5.80; prime medium, cash, February, or March, $5.90; No. 2 do, $5.60.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, $1.06; No. 2 white, $1.00; No. 2 red, cash, $1.00¾@1.05; February, $1.00¾; March, $1.02¾; April, $1.04 asked; May, $1.08¾@1.08⅞; No. 3 red, 93@95c; rejected, 66c. Corn quiet, but steady; high mixed, 56c; No. 2 cash or February, 54⅛c; March, 55⅛c; April, 57⅛c; May, 59c bid; rejected, 50c; no grade, 45@46⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 cash or February, 35⅛c; May, 38c; rejected, 35c.

CLOVER-SEED—Market dull and prices a shade lower; prime cash, February and March, $5.85; No. 2, $5.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat about steady and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and February, $1.10@1.10¼; March, $1.10⅛@1.10⅜; April, $1.12@1.12¼; May, $1.14¼@1.14⅜. Corn a shade easier and dull; mixed spot, 61@61⅛c; February, 61@62c; March, 60⅜@61⅛c; April, 61⅛@62⅛c; May, 63⅛@63⅛c; steamer, 56⅛@56⅛c. Oats steady but quiet; white, 44@46c; mixed, 42@44c; Pennsylvania, 42@46c. Rye quiet at 67@69c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and in good demand.

EGGS—Lower and dull at 25c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 1s 3d; grain, 2½@3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 114,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 311,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash and February, $1.04¼; March, $1.05; April, $1.07; May, $1.09; No. 2 red, $1.03¾; No. 2 white, 90@95c. Receipts, 20,000 bu; shipments, 9,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 54c. Receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 27,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 39⅛c bid; No. 2, 36⅛c bid. Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, none.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in good speculative demand; advanced ⅛@¼c, closing firm; car-lots quiet; No. 2 red, February, $1.08⅛@1.09; March, $1.08⅛@1.09⅛; April, $1.10⅛@1.11⅛; May, $1.13@1.13⅛. Corn—Options quiet; car-lots quiet but steady; rejected white, 58c; rejected mixed and yellow, 56@58c; No. 3 white, 54c; No. 3 mixed and yellow, 57@58c; steamer white, 57c; steamer mixed, 58c; sail mixed, February, 60⅛@61c; March, 60⅛@61c; April, 61⅛@62c; May, 63⅛@64⅛c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 3 white, 43@43⅛c; No. 2 white, 44@44⅛c; do to arrive, 44c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard steady; city refined, $10.50; steam, $10.12½@10.25; butchers' loose, $9.75.

BUTTER—Dull and easier; extras, 31@32; Bradford County and New York tubs, 23c; do firsts, 18@20c; rolls, 10@16c.

EGGS—Active but lower; extras, 22@22½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2, 94c; February, 93⅛c; March, 94c; April, 95c; May, $1.00¾. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 54⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33c. Rye firm; No. 1, 59c; No. 2, 51c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 58@58⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.35 cash or February; $17.60 May. Lard—Prime steam, $9.50 cash or February; $9.75 May. Sweet-pickled hams, 12@12½c.

LIVE HOGS—Lower; $6.40@7.00.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

EGGS—Unsettled.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; barley, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 19.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat nominal; No. 2 red, $1.06. Corn dull and nominal; mixed ear, 50c. Oats dull; mixed elevator, 39c. Rye higher; No. 2, 70c. Barley scarce; extra No. 3 fall, 67c asked.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier. Mess, $18.00. Lard dull; lower to sell; prime steam, $9.50. Bulk meats easier, but not quotably lower. Bacon dull and drooping.

BUTTER—Easier; tending downward.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 19.—Dry Goods—Exports of domestic cottons last week, 5,132 pkgs; since the 1st of January, 18,657, against 20,477 for the same time last year, and 18,817 in 1882.

New York, Feb. 19.—Cotton—Future deliveries lost .03@.05c, advanced .04@.05c, and ranged at the third call, when only 100 bales were sold, at about yesterdays closing quotations. Yesterday's sales after the call were about 25,000. Futures closed dull and easy, the leading months .03@.05c lower than yesterday. Sales of the day, 27,000 bales.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.—Cotton—Quiet, but steady; middling, 10⅛c; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 200; shipments, 350; stock, 39,450.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 19.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 430 bales; exports, Great Britain, 4,800 bales; sales, 836; stock, 48,000.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 19.—Cotton—Quiet, but steady at 10⅛c; receipts, 745 bales; shipments, 3,113; stock, 78,143; sales, 1,500.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 19.—Petroleum—Crude oil stronger; total runs Monday, 84,022 brls; total shipments, 52,348; charters, 33,350; clearances, 2,114,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.00¾ and closed at $1.02; highest price, $1.02¾; lowest, $1.00¾.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.—Petroleum—Active and a shade higher. United opened at $1.00¾, advanced to $1.02¾, broke to $1.00, closed firmer at $1.02.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 19.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.01; highest, $1.02¾; lowest, $1.00¾c; closed at $1.02¾; sales, 7,310,000 brls; clearances yesterday, 11,008,000; runs, 96,804; shipments, 46,093; charters, 33,321.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19.—Wool—Demand improving; prices steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia coarse, 35@37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western coarse, 35@36c. Others unchanged.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 19.—Whisky—Steady at $1.10.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 19.—Whisky—Steady at $1.14.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19.—Turpentine—34c.

Manna was once Jewish food; Jew and Gentile alike now use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
1102 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—A. Braun, Druggist.
1501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—L. S. Monroe, Druggist.
1235 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
1057 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Brooks, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. G. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
125 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Goewey & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST MADISON-ST., cor. Sheldon } I. Ehreiber & Co.,
481 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
1079 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
457 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
541 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Eggers, Druggist.
EASOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
939 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
729 WEST TAYLOR-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler. Repairing and Fancy Goods.
822 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Haase, Druggist.
1023 WEST MADISON-st., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Hill, Druggist.
453 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Ehlich), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
226 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Co., Druggists.
485 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK AND DIVISION-STS., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
814 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE LADY WHO LOST A SEAL-BROWN silk mitten at Maggie Mitchell's matinee can have it by addressing B 21, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or office manager; 13 years' practical experience; a bank or first-class city references; moderate salary. Address A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in wholesale or retail boot and shoe store. Best of references. B 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good habits as drug clerk; has had four years' experience. Best references. Address W 23, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; four years' experience as bookkeeper and salesman; willing to start on small salary. Address B 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and cashier; actually employed in such capacity; thoroughly knowledge of English, German, and French languages. References all. Address C 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and type-writer operator; writes with equal speed in English as well as in German; full information as to ability, etc., furnished by actual employer. Address C 55, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY IN A wholesale house; in stock preferred; 17 years old. Lives at home and can furnish reference. C 2, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUSTOM CUTTER after March 15; no objection to country town. References given. Address B 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter; experienced in clothing and cloaks; country preferred. Address W 20, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, ENergetic, active Scandinavian man, with large experience, as coachman in private family. Thoroughly competent to take charge of fine horses. First-class references. Address B 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a first-class family; is an A1 man, who thoroughly understands his business; nine years' experience. Has best of references. Address C 10, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PROTESTANT young man as coachman in private family; thoroughly understands the business. Can furnish the best city references. 128 st. Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced grain man; can command good option and receiving business. Address 152 Lexington-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN young man; has traveled three years for Boston house; can furnish the best of references. Address W 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with two years' experience as solicitor, traveling for some reliable house; has been on the road almost a year. Address B 15, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE and experienced second girl, or as nurse to infant. Address B 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Reference. 1915 Wabash-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; city or country; country preferred. Call two days at 216 West Jackson-st., up-stairs. (Hotel.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE COLored girls; second work or general housework; one colored girl to take washing and ironing home. Call at 3221 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work in private family or boarding-house by capable, pleasant young girl. Good reference. Call at 2230 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING IN first-class private family by superior girl. Reference corroborative. Call at 2230 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Reference given. Please call to-day at 1539 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COOK AND laundress in a private family. Please call at 3813 Langley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. 2514 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO washing, ironing, or second work; willing to take care of children. Call at 91 East Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A WOMAN (first-class cook) in a private family. The best of city references. No washing. No postal-cards answered. Please call at 136 Erie-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT infant nurse; willing to do sewing and other light work. Call at 84 Thirteenth place.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED woman to do washing either by the day or week. 3011 Butterfield-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at 163 CLARK-ST., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 coachman in a private family; suburbs or city. Best city reference. 57 Northy State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS bookkeeper or cashier, competent for either position, having had experience in both with good references; rapid and correct; would expect a fair, living salary. Good references. Address X 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO an invalid lady, by a lady 26 years old; no objection to traveling. Address X 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WILLing to learn. Please call for three days at 121 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS CORrespondent or bookkeeper; writes a fine business hand rapidly, and can give first-class references. C 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BY A HEAVY WHOLESALE house, a competent man for cashier; must be experienced in this line of work, familiar with banks, be prompt in remittance and locally, able to figure discounts, a quick and accurate worker, and must be of unexceptionable habits; a young man preferred. Give age, nationality, past experience, and pay expected. No attention will be given to answers unless covering these points. Address C 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DO GENERAL office work; must be quick and accurate at figures and fine penman. Address C 1, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A CANADIAN GENTLEMAN for a special work. Must be a good salesman. P. L. MOONEY & CO., 220 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BY A HOUSE ESTABLISHED over thirty years as energetic, pushing salesman on specialties. Address, with references, C 23, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; SALARY, $3.50 per week. Address, in own handwriting, C 9, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LITHOgrapher, who can also design cartoons, caricatures, etc. Address Southern Lithographic Co., 35 Camp-st., New Orleans, stating terms, references, etc.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-PAINTER; must be a good striper. Steady work. Willmette Carriage Shop, Wilmette, Ill.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER TO solicit for a monthly patent article on commission. For particulars address C 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, ONE GOOD COAT and pants maker; good prices and steady work; good place for married man. R. B. CUMMERFORD, Sterling, Ill., or SCHAUB BROS., Chicago, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CUSTOM COATmakers and one pants-maker can obtain steady employment in a large country town in Wisconsin. Apply to MEYER, STRAUSS, GOODMAN & Co., corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; must be a good driver; to care for three horses, two cows, and make himself generally useful about the house. Good references required. Room 27, 104 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NEWSPAper advertising solicitor for a first-class daily. Sunday, and weekly. Will pay salary or commission. Apply, with references, stating age and experience, to MONGER BROS., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 30 cents to 30 cents an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10 cents for twenty samples to commence work on. Address H. G. FAY, Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; samples free. C 31 LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTS. man of experience. Address C 56, Tribune.

WANTED—ANY MAN MAKING LESS than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We guarantee men and women everywhere the pleasantest employment in the land; $1 samples free. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN FAMILIAR WITH NEWSpaper advertising, who has $2,000 to $3,000 cash; safe and profitable investment guaranteed. Address for interview C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN to sell (by rail) patent medicines in Wisconsin and Minnesota to new and old trade; salary and commission. Address, with references, Look-Box Y Fond du Lac, Wis.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS on very favorable terms. L. SCHICK, 129 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN; COME PREpared to work. 157 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT CONSIGNments of grain for an old-established commission house; one acquainted with the grain-shippers of Iowa and Nebraska preferred. Address C 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 588 WASHINGTON-ST., AN experienced girl for second work in private family. Apply this morning with references.

WANTED — A COMPETENT GIRL FOR basement work; no washing; must be a good cook and ironer. Apply at 2233 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family in country; a good home for the right person. Apply at 484 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron at 3347 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Norwegian preferred; good home; no washing. Call at 518 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 139 Pine-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework in small family, at 716 Fulton-st. Reference.

WANTED—SMART, ENERGETIC GIRL FOR general housework; German or Swede. 336 East Indiana-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF EVERY nationality to unite our Grand Congress of National Beauties to compete for prizes ranging from $20 to $500 each. Apply at the business-office of South Side Dime Museum immediately. KOHL & MIDDLETON.

WANTED—LADIES OF CULTURE AND OF good address to show samples and take orders for "Our Famous Women." Guaranteed salary and commissions. Call after 9 o'clock a. m. at Room 10, No. 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED LADY typewriter operator at once. Address C 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 YOUNG GIRLS TO LEARN to make lace caps; $8 to $10 per week paid when taught and steady work. Apply at first flat left side of 178 West Madison-st., after 12 m.

WANTED — LADIES TO TAKE LIGHT, steady, and profitable work at their homes; city or country; making goods for spring and summer trade; all materials furnished. Home Fancy Work, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—LADY TO SELL TO SCHOOLS. S. J. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st., Room 42.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 16 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $4,000—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 60 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. ALLEY, 122 Dearborn, Room 4.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN UPON furniture, pianos, jewelry, diamonds, or any good collateral, at low rates and no commission. Room 50 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit. WALTER BUTLER, 90 Randolph-st., Room 54.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED COLlaterals or any good security by a private party at low rates; no commission or delay. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $50 TO $500, on furniture, etc., by private party. Address A 94, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums not less than $1,000. Inquire at The Union Trust Co., 128 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 23, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 4 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, WITH or without removal. BURBANK & CO., Room 2 Tribune Building.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 183 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with or without board.

559 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE AND SINgle front room on second floor with board.

1734 INDIANA-AV. — NICELY-FURNISHed large room, with board, for married couples or single gents. References.

2609 VERNON-AV.—GENTEEL PARTY can find pleasant rooms, with board.

WEST SIDE.

483 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR UNION PARK —Parlor floor, nicely-furnished back rooms; small family; good location; moderate terms.

A SELECT FAMILY OWNING BRICK house offer home comforts to one or two reasonably. Inquire at Office 9, 185 South Clark-st.

ELEGANT UNFURNISHED SOUTH-FRONT suite for two, with board, in private family with no children, on Washington-boulevard, west of Union Park; commands unobstructed view east and west; has grate and new; persons willing a refined home investigate; terms not very low, but accommodations first-class. C 50, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

241 OHIO-ST.—1 NICE FURNISHED ROOM for two, with first-class board. References.

304 ERIE-ST., EAST OF STATE—2 ROOMS, with board; elegantly furnished; first-class in all appointments; private family; rare chance to parties desiring an elegant home. References required.

SUBURBAN.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, to rent, with board; centrally located. Address P.-O. Box 725, Evanston, Ill.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; accommodations for 300 guests; rooms from 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $5.50 to $7 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOUSE—QUIET FAMILY hotel, noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel now in Chicago; a few pleasant rooms and suites now vacant; special terms made with families.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thommon's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wife in private family on South Side, near business centre. Answer immediately. W 31, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $12,000 to $15,000 in an established, well-paying business, which will bear close investigation. None but parties with the best of references and available cash need answer. Address A 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR lady, with a few hundred dollars to invest in good paying business. 98 South Halsted-st., two flights, Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—LIGHT MANUFACTuring business, $500. R. 610 A. First National Bank Building.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURing and office business; pays good profits; cause of selling, sickness; capital, $150. 125 South Clark-st., Room 29.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSIness man with $2,000 cash or real estate in an established good-paying business. J. S. ROBINSON & CO., Room 24, 127 La Salle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000; PRACticable man to manufacture butterine. Address B 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 IN AN established paying business. Room 610 A First National Bank.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished wholesale iron, steel, and heavy hardware and wood stock house. A capital of from $12,000 to $15,000 required. The location one of the best for the distribution of heavy goods in the West. Address Box 108, Peoria, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W. AND FAMILY MOVED IN I. Jan. and are living with us. G. & G., tob. men, desire to compromise, and are trying to create impression that all husband can sent to W. and J. in Texas. My brothers are with your enemies. R. called several times for installments, excuse is "waiting for letter." Do not trust a bar, or any one who names my address. Conneel alone with us. All well. See 10th or 15th issue, N. W.

PERSONAL—XXXX.: IMPOSSIBLE TOMORrow! If Friday will let you know. B.

PERSONAL—FLOWERS OF 4-2-82: WHERE is the miniature you promised me? Can you not send me some token that I may know you are well—I hope happy—and remember me?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate. We do not work for rewards, nor take divorce cases. MOONEY & BOLAND, 132 and 134 Broadway, 151 and 153 Monroe-st. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$25 for an imported French cassimere, very fine, worth $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Imported French worsted fancy hair-line stripe pants, custom-made, at $7.50, worth $10.00. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Full dress suits at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—$20 custom-made suit for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—A $35 custom-made cutaway coat and vest for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$15 for a full silk-roll imported diagonal, custom-made, and ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported kersey silk-lined full roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$5 for custom-made pants worth $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$10 for an imported Melton cheviot-lined, worth $25; must be seen to be appreciated. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$20 custom-made suits, elegantly trimmed, in sack or frock at $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—The electric light enables you to see goods as well as daylight; open every evening till 9 p. m.; Saturday 11 p. m. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—$2.50 for corkscrew overcoat (in all shades) made for $12. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$10 custom-made pants at $5 in 20 different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars can purchase half interest in a steadily increasing business that has earned immense profits for years; owner wishes to establish a permanent office in Chicago. DOLAN'S, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE PLANT FOR the manufacture of globe, angle, and check valves and steam fittings; very choice goods, consisting of gated metal patterns, flasks, moulding tables, milling and grinding machines, taps, dies, and cutters, valve seats, sand, in fact, every necessary tool and appliance for the rapid manufacture of this line of goods, and must be sold at less than half cost in consequence of a change of business. A splendid chance to parties desiring a complete outfit and entirely new. A. BURTON & CO., 7 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON; A splendid opportunity, cheap for cash; a No. 1 locality on Twenty-second-st.; object, going abroad. Inquire at LAURENT CLAUDY'S Restaurant, 67 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF — THE WHOLEing good business. Address C 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN HIGH-TONED weekly Chicago paper devoted to society interests; excellent opportunity for young man; encouraging prospects. Address C 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—ONE-HALF INTEREst in one of the best paying and best located hotels of 115 rooms in the city. None but principals with money need address X 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, FIRST-CLASS, OVER $1,000 worth of stock, near corner Clark and Monroe-sts., very cheap, at $3,250. J. S. CLARK, 30 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—PORK HOUSE AND sausage manufactory in Denver; newly erected and fitted with machinery, ready for immediate killing; capacity, 30 hogs per day; satisfactory reasons given for selling. E. WASSENICH & SONS, Thirty-fifth-st. and Platte River, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, TOBACCO, AND STAtionery store near new Board of Trade Building, with living rooms; rent, $35; price, $900. W 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STORE WITH VALuable rights, doing a first-class trade in Northern Indiana. Rare opportunity. H. BALSAUGH, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, BEST CASH stand on West Side, doing large business; next to large, first-class grocery. W 29, Tribune office.

FLOUR MILL—ROLLER PROCESS, CHOICE location, all complete, and for sale cheap; must be part cash. Address Lock Box 14, Anoka, Minn.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; ONE OF the best corners on West Side; fine location, good business. Address W 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE; stock and fixtures $300; rent, with rooms, $20 per month; West Madison-st. Address W 19, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES ON MILwaukee-av., old stand, near rolling-mill; good opportunity. Address W 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES, ABOUT $750; rent, with rooms, $25; fine location. Address W 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — STOCK GROCERIES; ALL cash trade; rent $20; will invoice about $2,000, with fixtures. Address W 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK TOBACCO, CIGARS, and handsome fixtures; price for fixtures $250; rent $40, with four large rooms; good stand. Address W 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE; DOING GOOD business and well located. W. H. WOODSWORTH, 61 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT DOING GOOD business; old stand; rent $25; on North Side; 17 tables; price $700. Address W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH ONE OR TWO thousand dollars and his time to handle new, damaged grain. Address for two days B 16, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR STOCK OF GOODS suitable for removal to the country, a nice little lisle home (house, barn, and 5 acres of land) situated in Village of Shopiere, Rock Co., Wis.; good well of water, cistern, and cellar; house newly painted and papered; price, $1,000. Send for photograph of place. Address owner, Beloit, Wis., DAVID S. FOSTER.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 13-story and basement well-front house in the best portion of Michigan-av.; full of excellent and permanent roomers, producing a net income over expenses of $145 a month; two years' lease and furniture for sale for $2,000; good reasons for selling. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW WILSON RESIDENCES corner Lake-av. and Oakwood-boulevard; accessible to both steam and street cars; Lake-av. houses $1,500 per year; plans at our office. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED first-class dwelling with barn on avenue near Twenty-second-st. MYRON L. PIERCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WABASH AND EDA-ST., NEW 8-room house; furnace and gas fixtures. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE; TEN rooms; fine repair; barn; 478 Marshfield-av. Inquire of DR. M'CHESNEY, cor. Randolph and Clark.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM 2½-STORY residence, new; all modern improvements; rent $50. J. V. WEAVER, 614 First National Bank.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BASEment and upper floor of brick residence near Union Park; owner and wife to board with tenant; cheap rent to right party. W. H. MAPLE, 148 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses on Oak-st., Nos. 421 and 423, just finished. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 30 and 34 De Kalb-st.; $20 per month. A. C. WEAVER, 134 East Monroe-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, MEDIUM-SIZED house, convenient to three lines of cars. Address C 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, ONE FLAT, 5 rooms, 497 Western-av.

TO RENT—$14, one flat, 5 rooms, 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—$12, one flat, 40 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—$8, rear floor, 4 rooms, 17 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 522 Western-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT OF SIX rooms; rent, $22 a month; furniture for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 457 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—2 FLATS ON NORTH PARK-av., fronting main entrance to Lincoln Park. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1426 WABASH-AV.—NICELYfurnished rooms; gas lighted and heated; gas and bath; board if desired.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN REAR OF 2348 Cottage Grove-av. Inquire at 2346.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished, with or without board. Inquire at 134 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; suitable for two; modern conveniences. 79 North State-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double and single rooms; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath. 363 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 209 WABASH-AV., 22x180 feet; lighted by a large skylight; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A LARGE CENTRALly-located store, especially adapted for sewing machines, artist's materials and pictures, and drapery or upholstery business. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—CORNER WABASH-AV. and Sixteenth-st.; 30x30; formerly occupied as a meat market by E. S. Rogers & Co. W. R. CONDICT, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs, 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—THREE LOFTS, WITH OFFICE on first floor; East Lake-st.; desirable location; possession at once or May 1. C 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE THREE LOFTS (EACH 40X120) 75 and 77 Randolph-st. Apply at Room 4, 84 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

WITH STEAM-POWER, ELEVATOR,

AND HEAT.

ROOM 150X75 AND ROOM 75X75

ON SAME FLOOR,

AND CAN BE THROWN INTO ONE IF DESIRED.

ROOM 75X20.

ALSO OFFICES ON GROUND FLOOR.

All the above have excellent lights and insurance rates are extremely low.

IN NEW BUILDING ON CLINTON-ST., CORNER OF FULTON.

NATIONAL TUBE-WORKS CO.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE—Second, third, and fourth stories of 116 and 118 Franklin-st., near Madison; size, 50x30 each; has alley on side and rear, and is one of the best buildings in the wholesale district for wholesale business or manufacturing purposes. Will rent for a term of years. H. M. OUTHET, 184 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—3 ROOMS 50X100. Well lighted. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—CORNER OF LA SALLE-AV. AND Illinois-st., 40x80 feet; will build to suit tenant for term of years. H. A. GOODRICH, 19 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF 178 STATE-st., suitable for piano or jobbing trade. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.; a fine, strong building; light on three sides and suitable for manufacturing or jobbing purposes. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR unfurnished flat right away. Address C 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING OF 7 or 8 rooms in desirable neighborhood convenient to churches and schools. Address S., Room 145 Windsor Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD ROOM, modern improvements, in a private family, North Side preferred, within 15 minutes from Randolph and State-sts. C 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING small furnished house or flat convenient to business who desire to leave city for extended time and wish a careful tenant, with wife and no infant only in family, will please address for four days, W. J. D., Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OLD NEWSPAPERS IN CLEAN, good condition, suitable for laundries, furniture dealers, etc., in lots of 500 or over, at 50 cents per 100, delivered. Address 215 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts; also 30 horsepower engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER J. B. BAILEY, CAPacity 16,500 bushels, or 265,000 feet lumber; extra good lumber vessel; draft, loaded, 10 feet; Class A 2. Address ANDREWS & SOUTHARD, Toledo, O.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 42 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE ARE OFFERING OUR NEW DEtroit steel flange safes, as also an assortment of Hall, Diebold, McNeale & Urban, Mosler, and Cincinnati safes at very low prices for cash. J. GREENHOOD & CO., General Agents Detroit safes, 34 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—275 FEET river front at Twenty-second-st. bridge; railroad track in yard. McCONNELL BROS., 20 Washington-st., Room 20.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

CHEAP—TWO BILLIARD AND TWO POOL and two parlor billiard tables, new and second-hand pool balls. 235 South Franklin-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of houses for sale in all divisions of the city; prices from $2,000 to $30,000; can suit the most fastidious. Call and get prices and location. C. H. GALBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE, with two fronts; $5,500 required, or less; a 14-per cent investment; value increasing rapidly. KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

NORTH-SIDE PROPERTY.

NORTH CLARK-ST.
3-story business corner, 50x80; $60,000.
4-story business corner, 50x80; $60,000.
3-story business corner, 40x70; $24,